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ABOUT THE HISTORY OF
THE UNITED STATES.

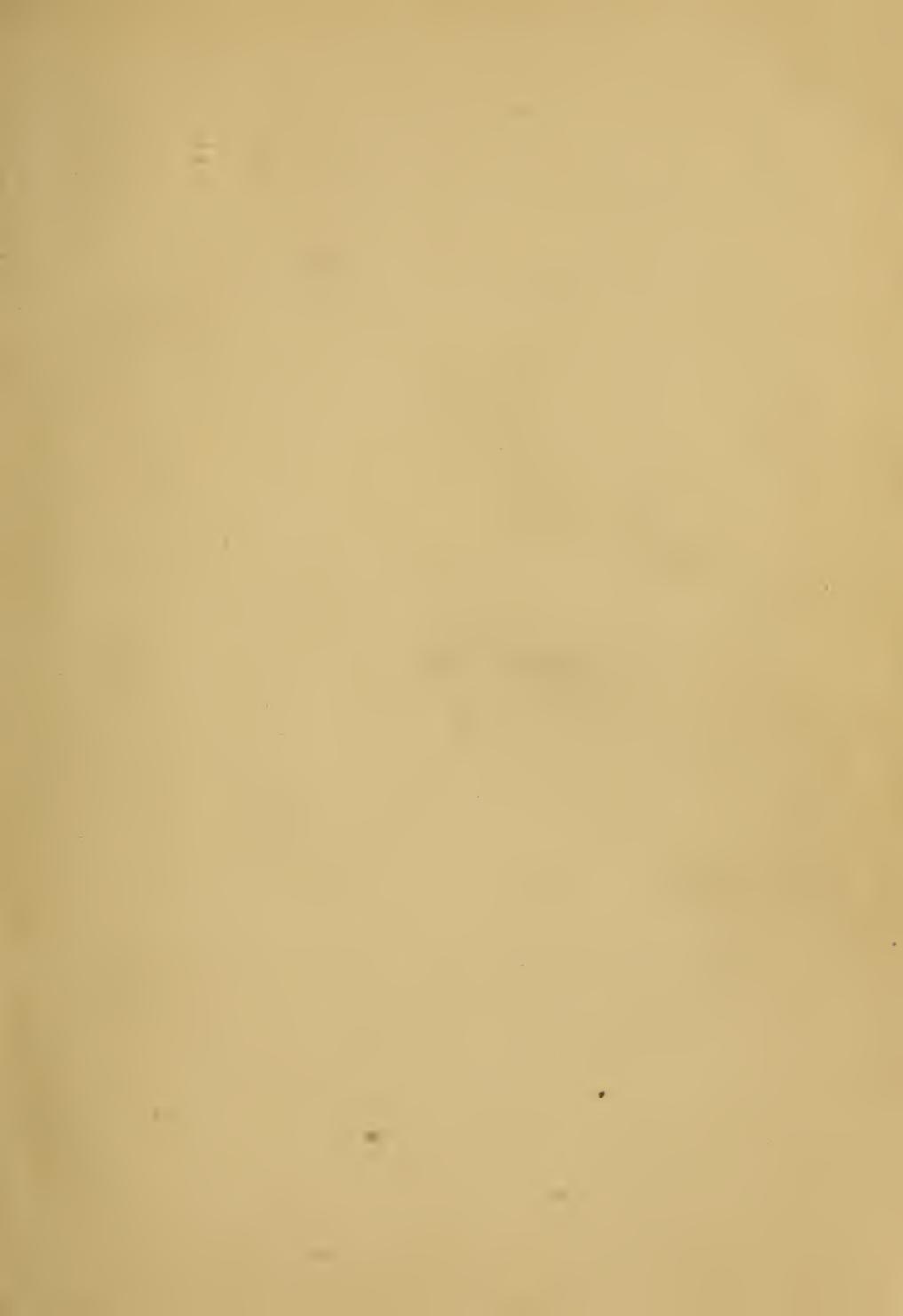


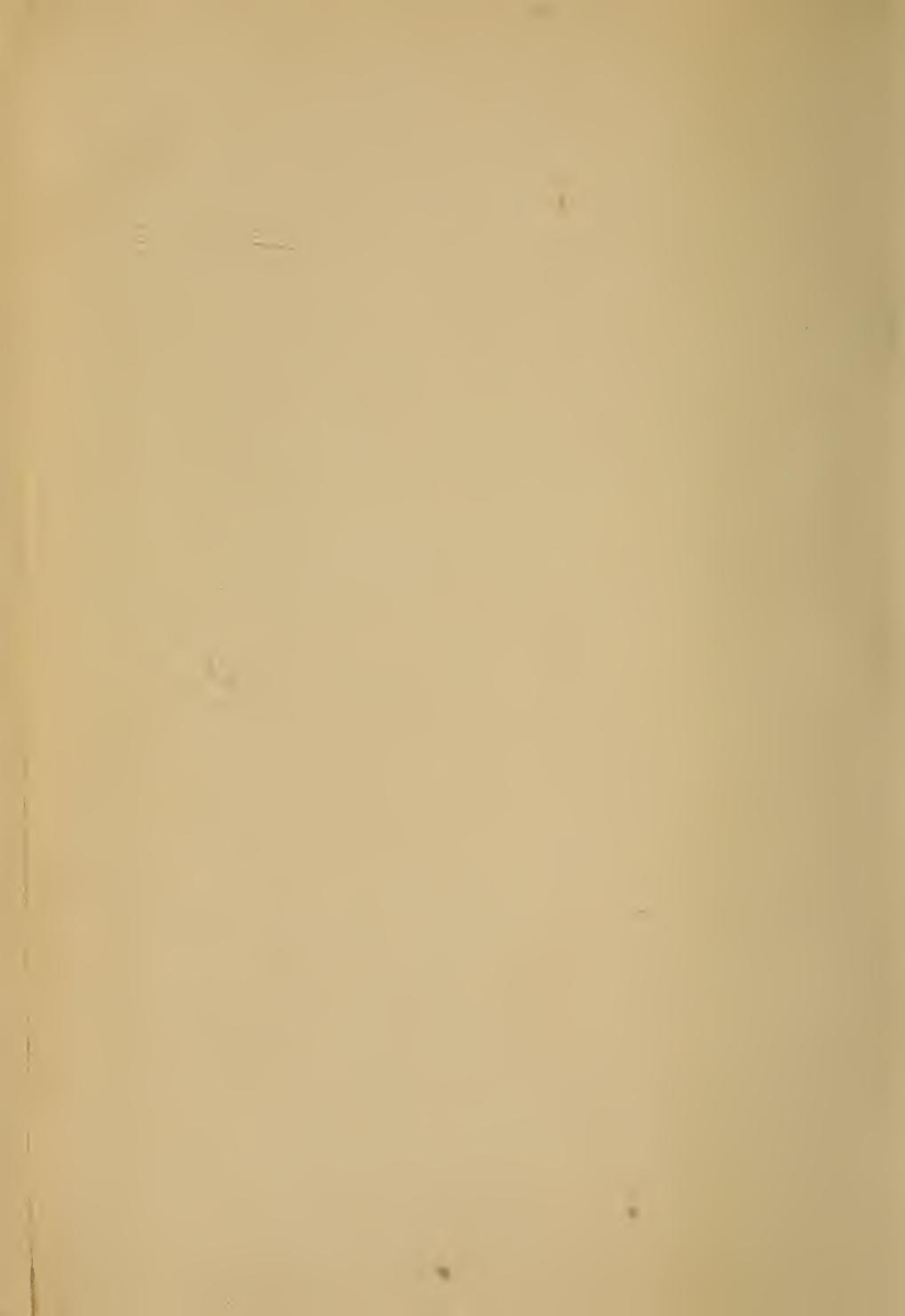
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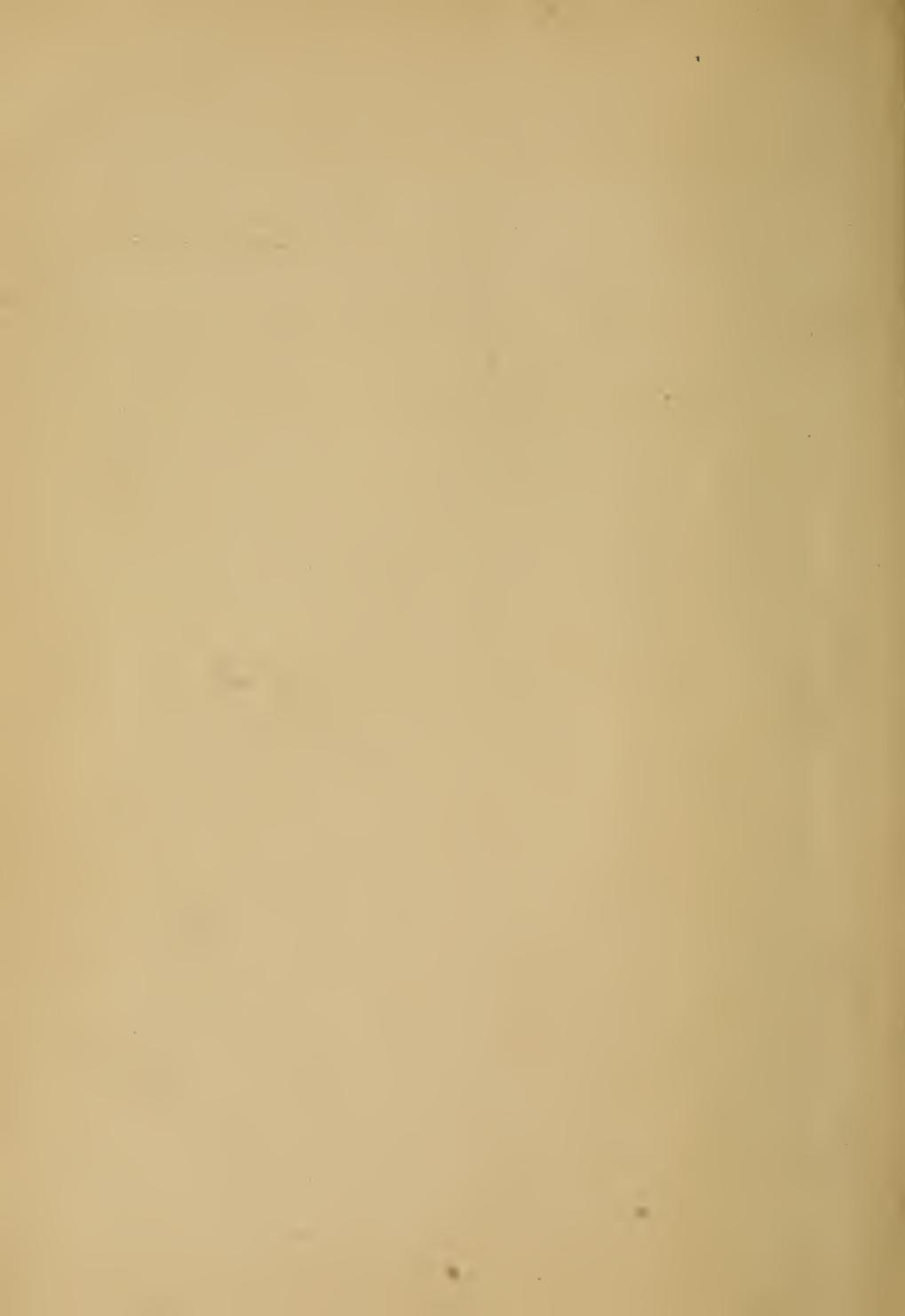
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OFFICE SEEKERS' BLUE BOOK

A COMPREHENSIVE MANUAL OF
INSTRUCTION FOR THOSE
WISHING FEDERAL OFFICE

By WILBUR G. MILLER, LL. B.

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Antique - 18th century - China - Porcelain

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S. L. S. M. C.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER.
WASHINGTON.

At Utica, New York,
October 18, 1909.

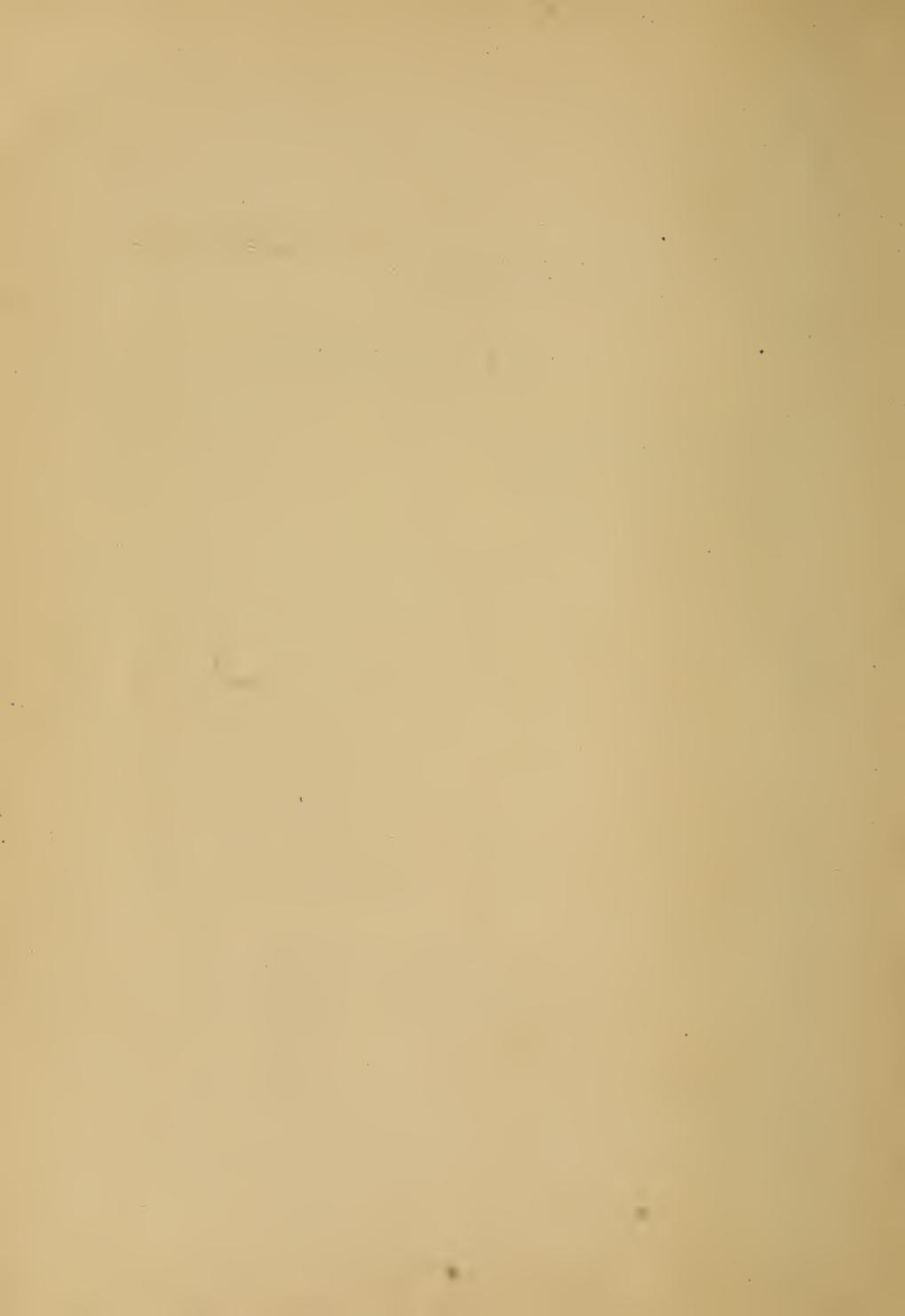
Mr. Wilbur G. Miller,
National Press Club,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Miller:

Your courteous favor of October 15, is received. You certainly can refer anybody you desire to me, for an expression of my opinion as to your work. My answer to any one who saw fit to use a reference, would be that I had known you for many years, and always found you a perfect gentleman, courteous in the extreme, absolutely reliable and in my judgement exceedingly proficient in your calling.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Taft



PREFACE AND— AN APPRECIATION

Although this is a government of the people, for the people, by the people, and notwithstanding the fact that a vast army of an ever changing personnel is employed in the service of Uncle Sam, there has been up to this time no authority upon the subject of Federal office-seeking and office-getting.

There is no reason why this work shall not be recognized as such an authority for it is the thoughtfully considered and carefully wrought out result of many years of close and observant study of governmental operation, ten of these years having been spent in the active field of the Washington newspaper correspondent, as the representative at the White House, and in the Senate for that great newsgathering press association, the United Press.

This book is dedicated to the work of inspiring in the hearts of honest, capable men the desire for office holding, and also dedicated to the host of real newspaper men—the loyal, untiring, energetic, and unsmirched body of workers of whom the former President, Mr. Taft, said in part in a recent speech in Chicago

“Speaking from a Washington standpoint, the standard of newspaper correspondents at the National capital, representing all the great papers and all the great press associations,

is on the whole a high one. Such men, when they have established the right to have it, as most have done, share the confidence of Senators, of the Cabinet, of the leaders of Congress, and even of the President. And these newspaper men are most careful to observe the lines which are laid down in these confidences restraining the extent of their publication. The amount of information that newspaper correspondents have which they do not give to the public would surprise most men not familiar with affairs in the Nation's capital.

This book does not pretend to say that every man who follows its precepts shall secure a Federal office, but it can in accuracy be declared that the one who faithfully follows the advice laid down here has an extraordinary advantage in office seeking over the applicant for office who does not do so.

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DIVISION OF FEDERAL OFFICES

A change of party administration in the Federal government means that upwards of 10,000 big offices at lucrative salaries are at the immediate or ultimate disposal of the new PRESIDENT.

In addition to these offices there are nearly 223,000 positions in the classified service, including the 28,000 persons employed in Panama canal work. While these positions are supposed to be absolutely protected from the spoilsman many are, nevertheless, open to the manipulation of the wise and powerful office seeker and his Senator or his Congressman.

In addition to these there are some 100,000 government positions in the unclassified service and open to favoritism but most of them are below PRESIDENTIAL size, yet subject to executive influence, if the PRESIDENT cares to exercise it, but more properly belonging to the members of congress.

The positions under the classified service are within the jurisdiction of the PRESIDENT. He can extend the service; he can permit it to remain as it is; And he can, if he sees fit, remove as much of the classified protection as he desires. To do the latter necessarily subjects the PRESIDENT to criticism, on the ground that he is not thoroughly in sympathy with civil service reform.

The Democratic party has been in the minority since the end of Grover Cleveland's administration,

and the work of filling government offices with Democrats, which was undertaken then with such great stubbornness as to almost ruin the administration, will unquestionably be revived now that the Democratic party is again in control of the White House and both branches of Congress, but it is expected that the work of "filling vacancies" will be done with greater tact than in those other years.

There is a slight difference of opinion as to just how many federal offices are at the disposal of the President and how many are under the protecting wing of the classified service.

The civil service commission should be a sufficiently conservative authority to satisfy the most exacting reformer. The figures of the commission in their entirety are given on the following page.

To better enable the uninitiated to thoroughly understand and satisfactorily analyze the complexities surrounding the general subject of federal offices this treatise is divided into three general divisions.

They are:

OFFICES BY FAVORITISM.

OFFICES BY PARTIAL FAVORITISM.

OFFICES AND POSITIONS UNDER THE MERIT SYSTEM, OR THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

FEDERAL OFFICES, CLASSIFIED

(Prepared in the office of the Civil Service Commission.)

Department and Subdivision	Competitive Positions	Excepted and Non-Competitive	Unclassified	Totals June 1, 1912	
				Presidential	Total
(In Washington, D. C.)					
White House		32	2		34
State Dpt.	173	64	4	4	245
Treasury Dpt.	6,907	36	515	23	7,481
War Dpt.	2,159	24	84	2	2,269
Navy Dpt.	1,085	5	1	2	1,093
Post-Office Dpt.	1,591	25	61	6	1,683
Dpt. of Interior	4,549	119	249	36	4,953
Hospital for Insane	705	3			708
Miscellaneous	103		77		180
Dpt. Justice	221	239	33	950	1,443
Dpt. Agriculture	2,705	237	232	3	3,177
Dpt. Commerce & Labor	1,806	45	2,764	19	4,634
Interstate Commerce	555	87	18	7	667
Civil Service	178		2	5	185
Smithsonian, etc.	445	2	223		670
State, War and Navy	128	1	103		232
Isthmian Canal	130	15	10		155
Govt. Printing Office	3,623	5	373	1	4,002
Total	27,063	939	4,751	1,058	33,811

Department and Subdivision	Competitive Positions	Excepted and Non-Competitive	Unclassified	Totals June 1, 1912	
				Presidential	Total
(Outside Washington, D. C.)					
Treasury Dpt.—					
Asst. Custodian, etc.—	1,871	45	2,077	-----	3,993
Mints and Assay	680	37	130	28	875
Sub-Treasury	382			9	391
Pub. Health & M. H. S.	1,552	1,507	142	-----	3,201
Life Saving	2,246	1	2	-----	2,249
Customs	6,443	260	719	230	7,652
Internal Revenue	3,428	329	6	67	3,830
Miscellaneous	164	245	6	46	461
War Dpt.—					
Quar. Dpt. (at large)	4,542	1,171	2,817	-----	8,530
Ord'nce Dpt. (at large)	3,346	87	1,334	-----	4,817
Eng. Dpt. (at large)	7,260	226	6,087	-----	13,573
Miscellaneous	948	622	596	-----	2,166
Navy Dpt.—					
Exclusive of trade and labor	2,833	1	1	-----	2,835
Trade & Labor positions			25,000	-----	25,000
Post-Office Dpt.	415				415
Post-Office, except 4th Class Postmasters	70,520	2,711	16,947	7,994	98,172
4th Class Postmasters	14,278	37,009			51,287
Rural Free Delivery	42,430	1			42,431
Railway Mail	17,428	123	7	-----	17,558
Dpt. Interior—					
Land Service	954	25	14	225	1,218
Pension Agency	387	4,597	13	18	5,015
Indian	2,513	3,873	739	11	7,127
Reclamation	1,564	4	5	-----	1,573
Miscellaneous	546	15	12	26	599
Dpt. Justice	606	1,345	6	327	2,284
Dpt. Agriculture	6,721	2,765	418	-----	9,904
Dpt. Commerce & Labor					
Light-House	3,316	2,359	1,193	-----	6,866
Immigration	1,299	232	160	7	1,638
Steamboat Inspection	292	6		10	308
Miscellaneous	489	14	1,617	8	2,128
Civil Service	41				41
Isthmian Canal	1,100	49			1,149
Total	200,594	50,650	60,089	9,006	329,348
Grand total of table— Isthmian Canal Com., unclassified and excepted working force	227,657	60,598	64,840	10,064	363,159
Grand total					391,356

SECTION ONE

OFFICES BY FAVORITISM

CHAPTER ONE

Patronage Directly at the Disposal of the President of the United States.

Let us revert to that important table, which presents the matter of governmental employment as the civil service commission figures it.

Take the first column. This is made up of these positions to be open for filling only by competitive examinations under the direction of the civil service commission.

The second column are those places outside of the classified service, known as excepted and non competitive. The third column constitute those known as unclassified positions. These are the positions that are most likely to be first covered into the classified service.

In other words, accepting the civil service classification of offices as heretofore given there are at least 10,064 offices that the President of the United States may fill at his own sweet will and 64,840 offices and positions that he or someone else in authority may fill by favoritism.

You can thus see, when your Senator, or your Representative in Congress, or even the Presi-

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dent of the United States, tells you that there are no offices to be filled, or say that the number of available positions are comparatively few, or that they "don't amount to much" they are very much mistaken.

An important part of the patronage list may be summarized fairly accurately as follows:

Nine cabinet officers at \$12,000 each, a total money value of \$108,000.

State department, sixteen persons, \$60,000.

Treasury department, 130 persons, \$550,000.

Collectors of Customs and assistants, \$110,000.

War department, four persons, \$15,000.

Navy department, four persons, \$14,000.

Interior department, sixty-five persons, \$180,000.

Department of Justice, fifty-five persons, \$200,000.

Ambassadors and Ministers, forty-three persons, \$500,500.

Post Office department, twelve persons, \$50,250.

Agricultural department, twenty-eight persons, \$85,000.

Department of Commerce and Labor, sixty-seven persons, \$292,000.

Library of Congress, one person, \$6,500.

Secretaries to Embassies and Legations, sixty-four persons, \$139,175.

Interstate Commerce Commission, seven persons, \$70,000.

Government Printing Office, one person, \$5,500.

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Commissioners of District of Columbia, two persons, \$10,000.

Library employees, not under civil service, \$340,160.

White House staff, four persons, \$48,250.

Federal Officials, some outside of Washington, including Postmasters, Pension Agents, Land Agents, U. S. Marshals and U. S. District Attorneys, etc., but not Customs Service, \$27,000,000.

In the Diplomatic service there are nine first class missions at \$17,500 a year each. These almost always go to wealthy men because people of ordinary means could not afford to keep up the elaborate style of living which is required by the social obligations the posts involve.

It is not infrequently the case that an ambassador pays for the rent of his house as much as, or more than, he gets in salary.

Seven missions of the second rank are worth twelve thousand dollars apiece, and there are twenty-nine at \$10,000 each. These latter are just the sort that most men would like to secure—nice, easy places, at minor capitals in various foreign countries, where living is not outrageously expensive.

Up to President Roosevelt's term, the consular service was open to spoilsman. It held some of the most lucrative jobs in the government service. Now appointments in this service follow examinations, the appointee going to the lowest grade, subsequent promotion to depend upon efficiency. President Taft made the regulations still stronger for civil service.

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The power of influence here, as in the Classified Civil Service, is not entirely without its potency, however, for here, as in all other branches of the government where civil service regulations are imposed, preferences are given that defeat the strict letter of the civil service law.

Later will be explained just what means are required to legitimately enter the Consular and Classified Services, and concrete instances will be given to show how the civil service regulations are defeated when the head of the bureau or department in which you wish to get a position is anxious that you shall get it.

There are now fifty-seven consuls general drawing from \$3,000 to \$12,000 a year and 341 consuls at \$2,000 to \$8,000.

The heads of bureaus in the department at Washington, some hundreds in number, with salaries ranging from \$3,500 to \$6,000, are appointees of the President. Furthermore he appoints about 7,000 postmasters of the first, second and third classes, who get all the way from \$1,000 to \$8,000 a year.

Many of the lucrative government places are in the treasury department. There are no fewer than 125 collectors of customs, not one receiving less than \$3,000 a year. The New York city collectorship pays \$1,000 a month. At many points there is no salary but the collectors are allowed to pay themselves up to \$3,000 a year.

There are forty-seven surveyors of customs, who get from \$8,000 to \$350 a year, plus fees enough to bring up the pay to \$3,000.

The seven "naval officers" of customs get \$5,000 apiece. There are nine general appraisers at \$7,000 and sixteen more with salaries running from \$2,000

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to \$8,000 and twenty-nine assistant appraisers at salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

There are sixty-six collectors of internal revenue drawing from a little over \$3,000 to \$4,500. Five superintendents of mints receive from \$3,500 to \$4,500 and twenty-eight minor jobs in mints and assay offices pay from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year.

There are other splendid positions in the Treasury department that the President can give to whoever and whenever he pleases. There are three assistant secretaries at \$5,000 and twenty-five other highly attractive positions: treasurer, deputy auditors, nine assistant treasurers in as many cities at from \$4,000 to \$5,000 and a treasurer for Porto Rico.

The President also appoints surveyors and receivers of the General Land Office, agents in the Indian service, United States marshals, assistant marshals, District Attorneys and Assistant District Attorneys and, of course, Federal Judges.

There are sixty-four minor diplomatic appointments of secretaries and attaches at foreign courts. They are distinctly ornamental, no work worth mentioning being required. Their chief duty is that of attending receptions and balls and making calls. It is almost an invariable rule that these positions go to young men of fashionable, if not rich, families, who secure them through the exercise of social influence. Under recent regulations, an attempt will be made to have vacancies in the position of secretary filled from the consular service by examinations.

Positions much sought after are those in the secret service, the military cadet at West Point, and the midshipman at Annapolis.

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The Congressman makes his selection for cadet and midshipman, but the appointee must undergo a rigid mental and physical examination before he can enter the military or naval school. The cadets and midshipmen "at large" are those apportioned to each state and looked upon as the special property of the Senators.

Positions within the secret service are under the jurisdiction of the chief of that service. All applications must be addressed "Secret Service, Treasury Department."

There are offices of United States commissioner, chaplains in army and navy and hundreds of other ones. Sufficiently extensive in scope is the list to please the most exacting.



CHAPTER II.

Large Variety and Splendid Character of Positions That Senators and Representatives Have Under Their Control.

There are many offices and positions at lucrative salaries under the exclusive control of Congress in the U. S. Senate, in the House of Representatives and in the Library of Congress, in addition to the foregoing offices of Presidential size.

The President appoints the Librarian of Congress, but has nothing to do with any other position in that institution, except as he may desire to exercise it by some expression of his wants.

There is almost an army of workers there, with individual salaries ranging from three to four thousand dollars to positions paying \$720.

In the Senate there will be a new order of things under the recent election, as the Democrats have secured control of the organization of the upper branch.

Senatorial courtesy at all times prevails, but not since the Cleveland administration has the Democracy been in control of the Senate, hence the members of the latter party have been in the minority and they have had to look to the Republican leaders for special favors.

In recent years a custom obtained whereby

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the Republican organization, after placing its own party members as committee chairman, turn the list of vacancies over to the Democratic leaders, so that the latter could fill these positions as they saw fit. That is as much as the Democrats got.

There are upwards of three score or more Senate committee chairmanships. Some of them are so important that they require two secretaries, one at \$3,000 and the other at \$2,000, and several messengers at \$1,200 and \$900.

All committee chairmen are entitled to one secretary and most of them a messenger. The more "courtesy" shown the Senate majority by a Senator, the better treatment he gets in committee assistants.

The method of selection of chairmen has been for the majority party to appoint a Committee on Committees which shall arrange the chairmanships and, through the Sergeant-at-Arms, assign committee rooms.

Under a reorganization, the majority party selects its secretary, who holds a princely position in palatial quarters and his vast retinue of clerks and other clerical help; the Disbursing Officer; Sergeant-at-Arms, and his office force; Librarian; Superintendent of Documents; Superintendent of the folding room and a number of other excellent positions. Each one of these officials has a large force of clerks, bookkeepers, etc. Then there is the chief of the capital police and his force of men, apportioned to the Sergeant-at-Arms office.

The proper procedure to secure one of these

positions is for the applicant to secure the recognition of the Senator of his state. The Senator has entire say as to who shall be his secretaries, messengers and stenographer. The other officers are apportioned in accordance to the respective influence of the individual Senators, acting as an organized body. The "good" minority Senator always has the advantage over the "partisan" minority Senator in such distribution.

In the House of Representatives the Speaker used to be all powerful, having the right to select the committees, but when the Insurrection started under Speaker Cannon this power was broken before Speaker Clark was elected and a Committee on Committees now exercises that function of selection. In view of the fact that the Democrats gained control of the House two years ago, the recent ascendancy of the Democracy will not be marked by many changes in the House organization, although many new Congressmen will be given places on committees and will be accorded certain patronage.

Both Senate and House have at their disposal, through the Sergeant-at-Arms, scores of positions of pages, at \$2.50 per day.

CHAPTER III.

The Enormous Advantage in Office Seeking to One Who Knows the Proper Method of Procedure.

In seeking a federal office, that is considered patronage of the President of the United States, Senator or Congressman, there is a proper and well defined method of procedure—a know how.

It is beyond question that if a careful inquiry could be made into the reasons for selection, and likewise the reasons why certain selections were not made, in the federal appointments of the last decade, it would be found that the victor knew or blundered into the proper method, while the vanquished, either not knowing of, or indifferent to, the procedure, violated certain principles which have become almost a necessary part of the distribution of federal patronage.

Our government institutions, being conducted wholly upon a political foundation, seem to necessarily require "politics" in the filling of federal positions, whether they be for a vacancy on the Supreme Court, in the Diplomatic Service, or a vacancy in some subordinate position in one of the departments.

Knowledge of the necessary procedure in office getting has frequently overbalanced many disadvantageous qualifications of an office seeker; ignorance of the same procedure has frequently over-

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thrown some seeker for office who appeared to have every advantage.

Official approval is an absolute essential to the securing of a federal office. This rule should never be forgotten.

It should have no limitation in its application, no matter how great the exigencies of a political struggle.

This principal of such wondrous potency is known as "Congressional Prerogative."

A President of the United States, being the executive head of an enormous business corporation and necessarily having to depend upon the legislative branch of the Government for the general success of his policy, as well as for the country's prosperity, has by long established custom practically given over to Senators and Congressmen the right of recommendation for appointment.

In very few instances has a President made an appointment without such indorsement. The exceptions have become historical and merely prove the rule, for such an act usually means a conflict with the particular Senator or Representative who has been ignored and legislative friction follows.

Thus it is that this "Congressional Prerogative," having been so thoroughly established as a political principal, is the one essential above all others in office seeking and office getting.

Even President-elect Woodrow Wilson, one month after his election, while discussing in a general way with newspaper men at Trenton, N. J., the subject of office giving made it evident that those who expect to get political appointments from him had better not try to manifest their ambition to him in person or apply directly to him in any way.

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He added that he, of course, expected to take advice about patronage and would be guided "in a great many appointments" by the recommendations of members of Congress.



CHAPTER IV.

The Essentials in Successful Office Seeking That Are a Part of Recognition of Con- gressional Prerogative."

With this broad principle of "Congressional Prerogative" firmly fixed in the office seekers mind, let us point out the other essentials, in order to make easier the difficult work of securing the endorsement of a Senator or a Congressman to the application of the office seeker for one of the federal offices or positions previously named or to be found in extenso later on under a separate section.

The office seeker should first select the office he desires, if possible. At least he should have a pretty general idea of the kind of government work that he is fitted for or that he desires. It is only occasionally that members of Congress will initiate the seeking of an office for an applicant; but they have been known to become very aggressive for an applicant who sought some specific office. Every public man wants to get his friends in office, if they are the kind that strengthen him politically.

Having made the selection, the office seeker's next step should be to get in touch with his congressman. This is most advantageously done by the services of a mutual friend, preferably of

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some political standing, in his Congressional district.

Political influence is necessary to secure Congressional indorsement.

It might be well considered the second essential of office getting.

It fructifies hope and ambition into realization.

It not only greases the official machinery, but furnishes, as well, the motive power.

Public men are essentially human and positively politic.

The more popular they are, the greater the latter characteristic. They are prompted in their actions much the same as would be the man in private business, only more so.

They favor their friends—when it does not involve too great a personal sacrifice. But as a rule the battle is to the strong.

If but one constituent wanted an office the problem of appointments could be easily solved.

Oftimes, however, dozens of a Congressman's friends or political workers become involved in an aggressive and sometimes acrimonious struggle for one office.

Bearing in mind the facts that the future success of a Congressman largely depends upon how successful he is in distributing federal offices with the least friction, it should readily be observed by the office seeker that a very necessary essential in the matter of office getting is to avoid an open contest.

It is the man who works quietly but determinedly, intelligently and cautiously, who pushes to the forefront in a contest.

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The greatest blunder that an office seeker can commit is to begin or join in an open fight.

The more bitterness in a contest, the more certainly are reduced the chances of those who incite the bitterness.

The wisest method of seeking an office is for a man to secure, through some powerful friend, a personal interview with his Congressman. He can then give notice that he is an applicant for a certain position and that he will take pleasure from time to time, in informing the Congressman of the support that his candidacy is receiving. He should express the hope that he would have the full endorsement of the Congressman.

Then he should get busy in diplomatically securing that indorsement by securing others. The Congressman will inform the applicant, if the office sought is one in which the Senator also has a voice, or whether it is one where the Congressman has the full say.

The opening interview may be largely perfunctory upon the part of the Congressman and what is said may have very little effect upon future developments outside of forming an impression.

Results depend upon the tact of the office seeker who, observing the rules just laid down, sets about to quietly secure all the influential indorsement of the people of his district that he can.

He may feel assured, having once notified the Congressman through influential channels that he is a candidate for a certain office, that the Congressman would not think of disposing of the office in question until the applicant had been fully advised.

Many an office seeker, after advising his Con-

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gressman of his desires permits himself against his own best judgment to engage in a public controversy or contest over the office.

This same ill-advised judgment prompts him to send letters and indorsements direct to the particular department in Washington which has jurisdiction over the office he seeks.

Such action is a grievous error.

A Congressman finds no records of appointments closed against him at Washington.

No appointment is made until the particular cabinet officer calls upon the Congressman or Senators for their indorsement.

That being the case no letter or message, however confidential, can be filed in connection with any application for office without the Senators and Congressmen being fully advised in regard to the matter.

You can better understand now why unlooked for results in federal appointments frequently occur—why the candidate that seemed to be the leading one in an open contest does not get the office, and why a candidate who outwardly had given no indication of strength, got the “plum” that was so desirable.

In the contest for appointment the filing of petitions counts for little. The personal indorsement of influential friends of the Congressman and the filing of letters of indorsement from other influential friends is the strongest method that should be taken.

It is the positive influence at home that counts in the appointment of a candidate, as a rule, and not the display of strength that he

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makes openly, or the frequency of his visits to the Congressman.

As a general thing federal appointments are not railroaded through.

It is more than likely that the strongest applicant for an office does not file all his papers until shortly before the Congressman decides to take up the appointment for action. There is a decided advantage in an applicant keeping the source of his influence under cover as long as possible, except from his Congressman.

The reason is too obvious to need elaboration.

RULES OF PROCEDURE SUMMARIZED.

The general rules of procedure in seeking federal office can thus be summarized:

Carefully select the office that you want.

Get influence guardedly; use it intelligently.

Confer early with your Congressman.

Avoid the circulation of petitions.

Press your claims firmly and diligently but tactfully.

Remember that you must have Congressional indorsement to secure appointment and govern yourself accordingly from first until last.

Avoid the rupture of friendly relations with all opponents.

Don't harrass your "influence" with needless conferences.

Avoid figuring too prominently in public as the principal in a local contest for office.

Don't be driven into unwise and precipitate actions by the activity of an opponent.

Endeavor to conduct your campaign so that you may get the support of an opponent in case of his withdrawal.

Avoid any "brass band" methods.

The man who makes the biggest open fight for office is usually the fellow who defeats himself by the antagonisms he has aroused.

CHAPTER V.

Two Striking Concrete Cases Illustrating the Absolute Power of Congressional Indorsement.

Hundreds of concrete cases might be given wherein an applicant for office met defeat solely because he didn't realize what "Congressional prerogative" was and failed to secure the necessary Congressional indorsement. Two instances will be cited, they not only carrying the general principle but embodying it to a marked extent:

A young man of good standing and prominence in his locality, aspired to be postmaster.

He not only had a warm personal acquaintance with the President, but stood in the enviable position of being the son of a man who in earlier years had been responsible for the election of the then President to Congress at an extremely critical time in the career to the Congressman.

This fact had been frequently commented upon to the young man by the Representative, when he was in Congress and long before he became President.

The aspirant for the Postoffice secured splendid indorsements for the position and filed them with his Congressman in Pennsylvania. Later it developed that this Congressman had entered into a hard and fast agreement with a Republican organization, stipulating that the organization

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should have the absolute distribution of federal patronage coming under his jurisdiction in return for the support by that organization of the Congressman's candidacy.

The aspirant for office visited Washington and was given an audience by the President. The mission was explained and the President declared that it would give him pleasure to appoint to office the son of a man to whom he had been under such great obligations earlier in life. He asked: "Have you seen your Congressman?" He was told no. This is the direction that he then gave the young man:

"Call upon your Congressman and tell him that it would give me great pleasure to appoint you to this office."

The interview ended.

The young man failed to realize the significance of the advice. The Republican organization in question learned of his mission to Washington. Before he was aware of it the Congressman had gone to a watering resort and remained there for many weeks. Another man was appointed then, the candidate of the Republican organization, the man indorsed by the Congressman.

In after years the young man, becoming fully conversant with the procedure of office giving, realized that if he had sought the Congressman out directly after the Washington visit and had informed the Congressman of the President's wishes, nothing would have stood in the way of the young man's appointment, for under ordinary usage such a suggestion from a President of the United States is accepted by Sena-

tors and Congressmen of the dominant party as "an executive order" that could not with propriety be ignored.

But a wise President will not violate the principle of congressional prerogative. He is a politician too, remember.

Take another instance:

A man held the office of postmaster. He had been a warm personal friend of President McKinley. The end of his term of office came in the following administration. Under the direction of the then President, the Postmaster General (the postmaster's personal friend, by the way), was instructed to reappoint all postmasters who had handled the affairs of their offices with distinction. This particular postmaster was so advised and after filing his application for reappointment he "stood pat," not supposing that the endorsement of his Congressman was necessary before he could be reappointed. The Congressman had other plans in view. He also felt piqued over the indifference of the incumbent. The case was held up for almost a year following the expiration of the postmaster's term of office. Then came the appointment of the Congressman's candidate.

The postmaster was astounded and so were his friends. This is the way it happened:

A few nights earlier in Washington, following a pretty stiff poker game, the Congressman of the district in which this office was located related some of his official troubles to a High Official of the House of Representatives. He told the official that he was in an embarrassing position; that the

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widow of the former President had been exerting her influence to have certain men appointed to office. He said that in the one Ohio town in question, the postmaster had ignored him and was depending upon the widow's endorsement for reappointment and explained that if he were turned down, it would humiliate him and weaken him before his constituents.

The high official of the House of Representatives informed him that he need not worry; that he should file his endorsement for the post of postmaster in question and that he, (the high official), would lay the matter before the President in its true light.

He did and the appointment of the Congressman's candidate immediately followed. The high official of the House knew the principle; even the new Congressman had not yet learned his strength.

The action was in accordance with the well established custom that the selection of such a federal office holder was one of the official prerogatives of the Congressman, and must be so recognized, notwithstanding the personal wishes of other high officials, when the issue was fully raised.

The rules laid down for the office seeker should never be deviated from, no matter what the provocation—no matter how great seems the necessity.

Let him make them his political Bible.

He may not get an office by following these rules.

He can't get an office unless he observes most of them.

CHAPTER VI.

How the Election of a Democratic President Has Given Southern Senators and Representatives Their Full Patronage Powers.

It has been the established custom, where a President is of one political faith and a Congressman of another that a federal office in the Congressman's district was taken in charge by the Senator of the State, working through the county or Congressional committee of his party. Then again it frequently happens that the Senator of a State is of a different political complexion than the President. In such cases offices which by custom are the property of the Senator become the perquisite of a Congressman or a number of Congressman, according to the importance of the office to be filled.

Under Republican administration federal offices in the South have been disposed of by what is known as the "referee system." Where there was a Republican Congressman in the South they were given wider latitude than accorded a Northern Congressman.

The inauguration of President Wilson will again bring the South into its own. The Southern Senator and Congressman of the Democratic faith has now assumed the full political potency that under many administrations has only been the fortune of a Republican.

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This means for four years at least the elimination of the negro as a political element in the South. During the administration of a Democratic President the office seeker South of Mason and Dixon's line will set about to secure a federal office in identically the same way as the office seeker in the North.

The inauguration of a Democratic President means to the Southerner that the rules herewith given for successful office seeking apply as much to him as to any other applicant for a place on Uncle Sam's payroll.



CHAPTER VII.

How the Election of a New Congressman or a Senator Brings About Vacancies.

We have considered at some length the matter of federal offices filled by a change in the PRESIDENCY. But the filling of places does not entirely depend on a change in President. Every two years a new Congress comes into existence. The appearance of a new face in the House of Representatives means other new faces in his committee force and in federal offices and positions outside of the Capital. The number of these depends upon the political strength of the new Congressman. But his appearance in the House means private life for some of those who have been enjoying their pay from Uncle Sam.

Political changes in Washington in and about the Capitol particularly are almost kaleidoscopic in character now. Up to recent times there were few new faces, political lines having been cast pretty evenly. The election of a Democratic Congress two years ago carried to private life not only Republican Congressmen but hundreds of House and Capitol employees who had been on the rolls for many years.

By reason of its short life the House of Representatives has become accustomed to new faces among employees in committees and elsewhere.

With the Senate it is different. Up to the time

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of the growth of the Progressive theory the United States Senate was, as has been aptly said, a millionaires' club. The most of the Senators had entered the upper body after long service in the House. They were familiar with the parliamentary procedure of the Senate, which differs from that of any other organized body. For this reason they recognize the full value of an efficient employe to whom long service has given a veritable store-house of official knowledge. The Senate up to the time stated disliked changes among the more important employees much in the same degree as Nature is said to abhor a vacuum. In those days about the only changes in the Senate force were clerks and messengers brought in by newly elected Senators.

The old order of things in the Senate has passed Senatorial courtesy, once known, and once so potent in legislation, has almost disappeared. The Senate of to-day in many respects is similar to the House of Representatives. For this reason there will be for years to come more changes in its employees than at any other time in its history. Younger men are getting into the Senate and they are not so dependent upon certain subordinates as were the older men.

So here it is that the Capitol, also with its House of Representatives, each body having hundreds of good positions at their disposal, will ever be a fruitful field for the man who wishes to secure a little of the Washington atmosphere and will be satisfied with pay ranging from \$900 as a messenger, to \$1,500 to \$2,000 as a clerk of a standing committee or from the latter salary to upwards of

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\$5,000 a year for pleasing but exacting but not extremely difficult work as one of the clerks of the organization of the House or Senate.

When it is remembered that these salaries are paid to many people who do not really work over six hours a day for five days a week and for only 12 weeks in the short session and approximately 28 weeks in the long session of Congress, it can be readily understood why there is such an overwhelming demand for positions at the Capitol.

Of course in the closing days of a session one or both branches may hold long day and maybe night session, but including the long hours in addition to the number of those stated, it can be said that the payment of a good year's salary to a man who has only to work at the duties a few months and the man so employed being permitted to engage in other pursuits when Congress is not in session, makes the good positions in House and Senate of unparalleled attractiveness.



SECTION TWO

OFFICES BY PARTIAL FAVORITISM

CONSULAR OFFICES.

CHAPTER I.

How This Class of Offices Has Been Partially Removed From the Control of the Spoilsman.

Consuls and Consular officials present a list of offices that has a money value in salaries of over \$1,037,000. Previously filled wholly through the exercise of influence by members of Congress, these offices have been partially protected by the erection of a barrier in the form of examinations conducted under regulations drawn in accordance with provisions of executive order, which did not result in the elimination of Influence, but did aim to remove many of the objectionable features of incompetency and to elevate the personnel of the service.

This test for the admission of persons into the service is conducted by a competent board composed of officials of the State department in conjunction with the chief examiner of the civil service commission, which holds sessions periodically for the purpose of acting upon those designated for examination by the President.

With a view of impartially ascertaining the fit-

ness and eligibility of the applicants and simplifying the work, it has been provided that the examinations shall be the same for all grades, irrespective of that for which the candidate may have been designated, and without regard to any particular office for which he may have been slated.

The examinations are both written and oral and they count equally. The importance of this to the patronage seeker will display itself later.

The object of the oral examination is to determine the candidate's business ability, in which his previous application will be given due weight, as well as to determine his alertness, genial contemporary, information, and natural fitness for the service.. Moral, mental and physical qualifications, character, address. and general contemporary information, and natural English, will be fully considered.

The written examination will include:

French, German or Spanish, or at least one modern language other than English.

Natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to possibilities of increasing and extending the foreign trade of the United States.

Political economy.

Elements of international, commercial and maritime law.

American history, government and institutions.

Political and commercial geography.

Arithmetic, as used in commercial statistics, tariff calculations, exchange, accounts, etc.

Modern history, since 1850, of Europe, Latin America and the Far East, with particular atten-

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tion to political, commercial and economic tendencies.

Composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling and writing will be taken into consideration.

The regulations require that vacancies in the office of Consul-General and in the office of Consul above Class 8, shall be filled by promotion from the lower grades of the consular service, based upon ability and efficiency as shown in the service.

Vacancies in the office of Consul of Class 8 and of Consul of Class 9, shall be filled as follows:

(a) By promotion on the basis of ability and efficiency as shown in the service, of Consular assistants, and of Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls, Consular agents, student interpreters and interpreters in the Consular or diplomatic service, who shall have been appointed to such office upon examination.

(b) By new appointments of candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination.

The requisites for examination for appointment are these:

Must be 21 and not over 50 years of age.

Must be a citizen of the United States.

Must be of good habits and character.

Must be physically and mentally qualified.

Must be specially designated.

These requirements must be fully met in filling out the comprehensive form for application for examination. As the statement is taken into consideration in connection with the examination it has been deemed advisable to give the questions just as they must be answered. They are as follows:

Name in full.

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Present permanent postoffice address.

Date and place of birth.

Married or single.

Immediate family, if any.

Name of State of which you are a legal resident and the length of legal residence therein.

If a naturalized citizen, how and when was citizenship acquired.

Describe your present physical condition and state where you have any physical defect or infirmity. Right reserved to require a medical examination.

At what institution educated? State time spent in each and general course of study pursued.

What is your knowledge of foreign languages?

Were you ever in the public service of the U. S. military, naval or civil, municipal, State or national? Name offices and period of services in each.

Did you resign voluntarily, or were you discharged from any of the positions you have held?

State fully every kind of occupation you have followed, including when and where you were employed; the addresses of the different employers; the length of time employed by each; salary paid in each instance and the nature of the work performed; if an independent business man, the nature of your business; whether engaged in export trade; how long engaged in business; average annual profits.

Name the competent and responsible persons who have vouched for you in writing.

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In order that due weight may be given these recommendations, the persons who vouch for the applicant's qualification as set forth above should fully state the facts which enable them to do so.

To become eligible for appointment, except as student interpreter, in a country where the United States exercises extra territorial jurisdiction, the applicant must pass the examination outlined above, but supplemented by questions to determine his knowledge of the fundamental principles of common law, the rules of evidence and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

Student interpreters take the same course as other consular officers, but they must be between 19 and 26 inclusive, and unmarried, and must sign an agreement upon appointment that they shall continue in the service for five years, if they are wanted that long by the government.

An average of at least 80 must be attained to have the name certified to the Secretary of State. Names will be kept on the eligible roll for two years, unless the candidate has in the meantime been appointed or has withdrawn. At the end of that period names will be dropped and the candidates will not be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation and the successful passing of the second examination.

CHAPTER II.

Character of Questions Put to Candidates For Appointment, at Recent Examinations.

An excellent idea of the difficulties to be overcome in entering the Consular Service can be gained by a close inspection of the questions submitted at a recent examination.

They form a general basis for study. The examinations are aimed to ascertain the knowledge of the candidate upon the various subjects and nowhere in any of the examinations thus far held has there been discovered the "catch questions" so often met with elsewhere.

First in importance is placed American commerce and resources, then commercial and political geography, laws, political economy, etc., in the order named.

U. S. NATURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL RESOURCES AND COMMERCE.

I—(a) What is the rank of the United States in agriculture, mining, manufacture and merchant marine?

(b) Give the three States which lead in the production of each of the following: Canned fish, canned vegetables, cotton seed products, silk manufacture.

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2—State some of the requirements for the development of a large foreign commerce.

3—What countries are our chief competitors for foreign trade?

4—Name the principal articles of export from Honduras, Belgium, Germany, Russia and Japan, and in whose favor is the balance of trade.

5—Discuss the wood-pulp making industry; give various classes of goods.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1—Under what sovereignty are the following: Sicily, Celebes, New Caledonia, Angola, Ladrones, Calcutta, Veracruz, Tangier?

2—Name four countries bordering on Austria-Hungary. (b) Name two seas bordering on Germany.

3—Through what bodies of water would a ship pass going by the shortest route from New Orleans to St. Petersburg?

4—What is the principal export of Brazil, Argentine Republic and China? (b) Name an export a ship would carry from Bombay, India, to Dover, England.

5—What is the greatest copper-producing country next to the United States? (b) Coal (c) Tin (d) Wheat?

INTERNATIONAL, COMMERCIAL AND MARITIME LAW.

1—Distinguish between a defacto and a de jure government. (b) Between Public and Private International Law.

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- 2—What is meant by the Common Law of Nations?
- 3—Define citizenship and domicile. (b) Discuss the nationality of married women.
- 4—State the Rules of the Declaration of Paris.
- 5—What is the Hague Tribunal and in what cases has it jurisdiction?
- 6—Discuss the principles involved in the Alabama Claims. (b) Define Allegiance, Treaty, Bottomry, Salvage, Foreign Bill of Exchange, Insurance.
- 7—Briefly discuss the liability of principal and agent.
- 8—What courses of action are open to the local authorities if a person accused of crime seeks shelter in the hotel of a diplomatic agent?
- 9—The United States having declared its neutrality in a given case, may an American citizen build, equip and sell a war vessel to either belligerent?
- 10—Presuming that you are an American Consul in a foreign country, what action would you take upon hearing that an American citizen had been arrested?

AMERICAN HISTORY, GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS,

- 1—How is the President of the United States chosen, and what are the constitutional requirements for eligibility for the office?
- 2—On what occasion does the Chief Justice of the United States preside over the Senate?
 - (b) How and for what terms are United States Senators chosen?
 - (c) Who are citizens under the constitution?

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(d) What power is given to Congress by the so-called "elastic clause" of the constitution?

3—Where, under the constitution, is the power lodged to

- (a) Dispose of public lands?
- (b) Originate bills of revenue?
- (c) Ratify treaties?
- (d) Make treaties?

4—What is meant by

- (a) Western Reserve?
- (b) Patroon Estates?
- (c) John Brown's Raid?
- (d) Nullification Proceedings?
- (e) Resumption of Specie Payments?

5—With what historic events do you associate each of the following: Seven Pines, Oglethorpe, Patrick Henry, Phil Sheridan, Dewey, Lunday's Lane.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1—What are the principal reasons for the development of trade between different countries?

2—Give four important reasons why gold and silver are used as the basis of exchange.

3—Explain the difference between fixed capital and circulating capital.

(b) Between wealth which is capital and wealth which is not capital.

4—What is meant by the Law of Diminishing Returns in agriculture?

(b) Explain the difference between interest and profits.

5—Show why a change in the price of a commodity will tend to cause it to seek the best market

but a like change in the price of labor will not cause this tendency.

**MODERN HISTORY (SINCE 1850) OF EUROPE,
FAR EAST AND SOUTH AMERICA.**

1—Give an account of the causes which led to the Panama revolution.

(b) Of the revolution in Brazil.

2—Briefly describe the form of the British government.

(b) Of the German Empire.

3—Who were the following and with what important event do you associate each of them: Marshal Oyama, Lord Cromer, Stoessel, Alfonso XIII, Cipriano Castro, Von Moltke, Marshal Bazaine.

4—Give an account of the trouble between the Christians and the Mohammedans in Crete and its results.



CHAPTER III.

How the Alert Spoilsman is Still Enabled to Find a Grain of Comfort in the Regulations.

• A careful analysis of these examination questions show that they are well within the knowledge of the ordinary student or man of affairs.

Under previous methods the applicants' qualifications for fitness were never inquired into. Under the present plan, the applicant must have a degree of fitness for the post he seeks.

This has been found necessary because of the prominence the United States occupies in the foreign field.

It was discovered that an inefficient consul might involve his government into the gravest complications with a foreign government.

This caution, and the necessity of having competent subordinates in consulates, has been the chief aim of the introduction of the civil service into the foreign field.

Strange as the statement may seem, however, there is very little to stand in the way of one's appointment as consul if he has the necessary influence before the examining board.

The political milk in this cocoanut is that provision of the regulations dividing the marks for appointment equally between the written and oral examinations.

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Let me illustrate: Take four candidates who have been certified for examination. One of them is the most desirable, let us say, from a personal and political standpoint.

His written examination stands at exactly fifty; so does that of others.

The oral examination that follows gives the judges the widest discretion in their selection of the successful applicant. As will be observed, the oral examination is to develop the candidate's alertness, general contemporary information and natural fitness for the service. His moral, mental, and physical qualifications, character, address, and general education, as well as command of English, will be fully considered.

So it is that having the broad basis of qualification that a candidate must know some foreign language and be reasonably intelligent, the civil service regulations of the State department are such that no candidate of keen intelligence who can secure good influence need despair of appointment if he picks out some good consulate held by a man of the opposite party. An important provision in the regulations enables the advancement of a Consul to a Vice Consul General. This may be done for a period not to exceed one year, whenever the President, in his judgment, that "the good of the service requires it," designates any Consul to act as Vice Consul General, Vice Consul, or Deputy Consul.

SECTION TWO—Continued.

OFFICES BY PARTIAL FAVORITISM.

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS.

CHAPTER I.

How Presidents Roosevelt and Taft Provided for Merit System in Certain Offices.

With a view to improving the Postal Service, all fourth class offices within the territory bounded on the south by the Ohio river and on the west by the Mississippi, were put under the Classified Service in the latter days of the Roosevelt administration. In the closing days of the Taft administration All Fourth Class offices were put under civil service.

The regulations governing the appointment was amended by Mr. Taft so as to provide that all appointments at offices where the compensation is \$500 or more shall be made from a certification of three names instead of one; known as Class A, and where the compensation is less than \$500 all appointment shall be made on the recommendation of post office inspectors after personal investigation in the manner prescribed for making appointments in the States of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Illinois, known as Class B.

There are upwards of fifty-five thousand fourth class post offices.

There are many questions to be worked out in the matter of these offices. Owing to the small compensation paid it has been fully recognized that no exacting shall be demanded that will create too high a standard for practical purposes. The most important qualification for a man to be a fourth class postmaster under the civil service regulations is one of good morals and a fair knowledge of the Three R's.

Many fourth class offices are located in a room of the postmaster's house and as children are usually sent for the mail, the post office department has been given a wide discretion in selecting a successful candidate even under the liberal examination that has been decided upon, although examinations are prescribed for.

These requirements of office are best set forth by the rules governing the examinations as promulgated by the Roosevelt administration, which are as follows:

No person is eligible to an examination for fourth class postmaster in the prescribed classes.

No person is eligible to an examination for fourth class postmaster in the prescribed classes:

(a) Who is not a citizen of the United States; except that where the needs of the service so require applications may be accepted from persons not citizens when the register does not contain the name of a citizen.

(b) Who is not at least twenty-one years of age; except those women who are eighteen years or over in the State's fixing their legal age at eighteen.

(c) Who does not actually reside within

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the territory supplied, except where there is not a sufficient number of applicants; but no person not residing within the delivery of the office at the time of the examination shall be eligible for appointment so long as the register contains the name of a person residing within the delivery.

(d) Who would not personally conduct the office if appointed.

(e) Who is physically or mentally disqualified for the position.

(f) Who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating beverages to excess.

(g) Who has been dismissed from the service of the government for delinquency or misconduct.

(h) Who has been discharged from the military or naval service for desertion.

(i) Who has been guilty of crime or infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct.

(j) Who has intentionally made a false statement as to any material fact or has practiced deceit or fraud in any manner in connection with his application or examination.

(k) Who has within approximately one year passed the examination.

An applicant must be vouched for by three persons who are citizens, at least 21, owners of real estate and patrons of the post office named in the application, and where application is made for appointment at a proposed postoffice the persons signing the vouchers must indicate that they live within the territory to be supplied and that they intend to patronize the office.

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The signers of the vouchers must also show their occupations and the estimated value of real estate owned by them.

The applicant must furnish a map or sketch the location of the principal stores or business places of the village or town and the present location of the postoffice (if any); he must also show the distance and direction from the present office, if he proposes a change in location, and he should state the estimated number of families who will patronize the office.

Political and religious affiliations of applicants, or political indorsements, will not be received or considered, but it is declared that qualifications and the good of the service shall alone figure in the appointment and the applicant who attempts to exercise political influence may have his application canceled.

After an application has been reviewed the Commission may, in its discretion, require a statement of such number of taxpayers who are patrons of the office as it deems necessary in any particular case, certifying that the applicant is suitable for appointment and that the place he desires to locate the office will be perfectly satisfactory to them. Each qualified person may sign such a statement for as many of the applicants as he believes to be suitable.

No application shall be received by the Commission until the examination is announced, at which time full information shall be furnished relative to the method of securing blanks and filing applications.

CHAPTER II.

How, When and Where Examinations Are to be Held and the Qualifications Demanded.

Examinations shall be held only when eligibles are needed to fill existing or contemplated vacancies; shall be practical in character and so far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the applicant; and be held at the most convenient point in each county, and be conducted by the local examining boards, except where no such body is located, in which case a postmaster or other government official may be called to act as examiner.

Two grades of examinations are provided as follows:

- (1) For offices in which the compensation amounts to \$500 or more.
- (2) For offices in which the compensation amounts to less than \$500.

Under the first grade the examination shall be of an educational character, consideration being also given to the facilities to be furnished by the applicant to transact postal business.

Under the second grade the examinations shall be of a more simple character than required for the first grade, the relative standing of those eligible ratings to be determined by an investigation of a postoffice inspector and based upon the

suitability of the eligibles with regard to facilities to be provided for transacting postal business. A report setting forth the relative standing and the basis upon which the determination is made shall be filed with the papers of the eligibles.

The rating of papers shall be made in the office of the Commission and a report thereon be mailed each competitor as soon as possible.

An average percentage of at least 70 shall be required for eligibility except in the case of veterans who have been honorably discharged for injuries or sickness incurred in the naval or military service. For such the average shall be only 65 and their names shall be placed at the head of the register below the names of other veterans, if such there be.

The period of eligibility shall be one year from the date of entering the name on the register, unless in the meantime it is removed either by certification or for some other cause.

The eligibility of no person shall be extended for a longer time, without re-examination, unless it appears that the interest of the service demands extension of the entire register.

Certification shall be made from a register as it exists on the day that the necessity for the certification arises; certification shall be made without regard to the sex unless sex is specified in the requisition, and the person's name that stands at the head of the register shall be selected for the first appointment, the next highest for the next, etc.

When a vacancy occurs at a post office the sureties of the former postmaster shall be responsible for the proper performance of the duties of

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the office until the vacancy is filled in accordance with the regulations.

When the compensation at an office less than \$500 becomes more than that amount and the postmaster becomes subject to examination, the incumbent shall be given all the rights and privileges resulting from that examination.

An important exception to the form of examination for the second grade of offices is made in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois, with a view of testing the practicability of the two methods for that grade.

In those States where a vacancy has occurred a postoffice inspector shall visit the community and select for recommendation from among the persons making applications a name for appointment. This report, which must be in duplicate, must include the names of all applicants upon simple forms, and when the Post Office Department has approved the report the action with the papers shall be transmitted to the Civil Service Commission.

The Post Office Department is given discretion to remove and appoint, by permission to direct an inspector to make a selection in cases where no vacancy exists but in which one is thought likely to occur.

"Regard to the suitability of the applicant and his ability to provide proper facilities for transacting the postal business" shall be the basis for selection of these postmasters whose compensation amounts to less than \$500, and whose offices are located in the four States specified.

A provision of the deepest significance is the

regulation applying to the three classes of examinations covering the postmasters now under Civil service. It permits the filing of evidence showing the unsuitableness of an applicant or an eligible for appointment.

Whenever patrons of an office who are property taxpayers submit to the Commission and the Post Office Department in duplicate such charges in the form of a sworn statement, over their signatures, and giving specific reasons, the Commission is empowered to investigate and if the charges are sustained it shall cancel the application, or strike the name from the eligible roll, as the case may be.

The receipt of the statement is an authorization to the Post Office Department to hold up the appointment until the inquiry is made.

The regulations governing the appointment of postmasters of the Fourth Class, as given by the Civil Service Commission, and as approved November 25, 1912, are as follows:

All positions of postmaster of the Fourth Class, except in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Samoa, having been by the Executive Order of October 15, 1912, placed in the competitive classified service and made subject to the Civil service laws and rules, the following regulations shall govern appointments to such positions:

1. Appointments to offices having an annual compensation of as much as \$500 shall be made in the same manner as provided by the Civil service law and rules for other positions in the competitive Classified service, except as may hereinafter be provided.

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2. Appointment to offices having an annual compensation of less than \$500 shall be made in the following manner: When a vacancy has occurred or is about to occur in any such office, the Postmaster General shall direct a post office inspector to visit the locality and make selection and recommendation for appointment from among the persons filing applications, such selection and recommendation to be based solely upon the suitability to provide proper facilities for transacting the business of the office. The inspector shall make his report in duplicate and accompany each duplicate with a list of all applicants. Such report shall include a statement of the qualifications of each applicant and of the reasons for the selection and recommendation. The Post Office Department shall transmit to the Civil Service Commission one copy of such report showing its action thereon.

3. Whenever persons who are property taxpayers and patrons of a post office having an annual compensation of less than \$500 submit to the Civil Service Commission and to the Post Office Department sworn statements in duplicate, over their own signatures, that an applicant, an eligible, or an appointee is unsuitable for office, giving specific reasons therefor, the commission may investigate the matter; and if upon the evidence it is shown to the satisfaction of the commission that, in the case of an applicant or an eligible, he is unsuitable for appointment, he shall not be further considered for appointment; and if in like matter, it is shown to the satisfaction of the commission that an appointee is unsuitable for

office, he shall be removed after due procedure required by law; and the Post Office Department shall, upon receipt of such sworn statements from patrons, suspend appointment in the case of an applicant or eligible to which such sworn statements may relate until said investigation is made by the Civil Service Commission and reported.

4. In all cases selection for appointment shall be made with sole reference to merit and fitness and without regard to political or religious considerations. No inquiry shall be made as to the political or religious affiliations of any applicant or eligible, and in conformity with section 10 of the Civil service act no recommendation in any way based thereon shall be received or considered by any officer concerned in making selections or appointments. The attention of the writer of any such recommendation shall be invited to the purport of this order and attention hereto shall be similarly directed in connection with any verbal recommendation. Where it is found that there has been a violation of these provisions by any officer concerned in making selections or appointments, such fact shall be cause for the immediate removal of such officer from the service, and the Civil Service Commission shall make prompt report of any such case for appropriate action to the Postmaster General or, as to presidential appointee to the President. The appointment of the Fourth Class postmaster concerned, if effected, shall be canceled. Persons employed as postmasters of the Four Class, while retaining the right to vote as they please and to express their opinions privately on all political subjects, shall

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take no active part in political management or in political campaigns. Any such postmaster taking such part shall be removed from the service or otherwise disciplined, recommendation as to the penalty to be imposed in each case to be made by the Civil Service Commission. This section shall apply to all offices of the Fourth Class of whatever compensation.

5. A postmaster of the Fourth Class having an annual compensation of less than \$500 shall not be eligible to transfer to any other position in the competitive Classified service. A postmaster of the Fourth Class having an annual compensation of as much as \$500 may, in accordance with law and the Civil service rules, be transferred to a position of rural carrier at the same post office after having passed the examination prescribed for original appointment as rural carrier or its equivalent; and he may be transferred under like restrictions to any other position in the competitive Classified service after having served three years in such service.

6. When the annual compensation of an office is increased to as much as \$500 the incumbent of such office shall be given all the rights and privileges of persons appointed to offices with annual compensation of as much as \$500.

SECTION THREE

OFFICES BY THE MERIT SYSTEM

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE

CHAPTER I

The President, the Alpha and Omega of the Civil Service Regulations, and Why.

The President of the United States is in reality the Civil Service system. There are rules that are laid down but he can destroy them if he wishes.

He should possibly not be held responsible for the frequent violations. But the head of this nation could, if he willed, make the system exactly what its adherents desired—an absolute merit system.

The regulations are exactly what he wills and no more.

The penalties for violations can be made by him as severe or as lenient as he wishes.

The stroke of his pen—for the “good of the service,” or in response to a pressing political exigency—can undo any previous regulation he may have imposed prohibiting the exact thing he had just done or that any of his predecessors may have done.

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He can by Executive order suspend the operation of any regulation, or all of them.

He can by the same means take into the Classified Service all the offices and positions under the government, not elective; and he can also as easily throw all such places absolutely at the mercy of the spoilsman.

He does take into the service individuals and classes from time to time, as President Roosevelt did with a third of the total number of Fourth Class postmasters; as President Taft did with the remainder and as his predecessors have often done, taking in and throwing out.

And it may be generally said, without any desire to fasten responsibility for improprieties upon any Chief Executive, that whatever the President's spirit in interpreting the Civil Service laws and regulations, such is the spirit of his subordinates.

The Interpreter and the Interpretation necessarily harmonize.

The President in all such cases need recognize no lord or master. It is in this matter truly, "Where Macgregor sits, there is the head of the table."

McKinley was recognized by some as a machine man and a spoilsman. During his four-and-a-half years he suspended the Classified Civil Service regulations for the benefit of designated individuals just three times.

Roosevelt, the champion of Civil Service, suspended the Classified law over three hundred and ten times in individual cases during seven years and three months of his administration.

An interesting point in this matter is that one of the three exemptions made by McKinley was

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that of Gifford Pinchot, now Chief Forester; and the records of the Civil Service Commission show that the exemption was made at the request of Theodore Roosevelt.

Take the law. Section 1753 of the Revised Statutes provides as follows:

"The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter."

Section 2 of the Civil Service Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Civil Service Commissioners:

First: To aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect, and when said rules shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modification thereof, into effect."

As to the property right in office. In the case of Morgan vs. Dunn, 84 Federal Reporter, the court held:

"These civil service rules, so far as they deal with the Executive right of removal, a right which is but an incident of the power of appointment, are but **expressions of the will of the President** and are regulations imposed by him upon his own action or that of heads of

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departments appointed by him. He can enforce them by requiring obedience to them on penalty of removal. But they do not give to the employes within the Classified Service any such tenure of office as to confer upon them a property right in the office or place. These rules regulating the power of removal were made by the President, and may be repealed, altered or amended at his own pleasure."

Now let us take up the regular procedure of the Classified Service, that is followed when exceptions are not made and violations do not occur.



CHAPTER II.

How the Law Has Provided For An Army of Workers Under a Merit System.

The last division of government employes constitutes the great army of workers holding positions within limitations of the Civil Service law, which requires open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants; "and the test shall be as practical as the conditions of good administration will warrant."

The workers number over 250,000 and are of both sexes and of most ages from the middle teens to very advanced years. They include all employes not embraced in the classes of offices already mentioned, except a certain number who occupy a confidential relation to the head of the department, attorneys and mere laborers and workmen.

Examinations for admission are held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission in the different states and territories at stated periods. They are open to all persons who are qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character and health. An average mark of 70 must be obtained in order that the applicant's name may be placed upon the books—known as the eligible roll. No discrimination is allowed on account of color, sex or political or religious opinions. Limitations of age vary with the different services.

, A decided preference is given to a deserving

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class. Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged honorably by reasons of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty and are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others.

Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the Rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

Further advantage is given in the matter of a reduction of force. The law requires that in such cases "there must be retained those veterans who may be equally qualified; or widows or orphans of the deceased."

The applications for examinations under this favored class should state sufficient of the military or naval record to comply with the three requirements, honorable discharge, and for injuries or sickness received in the service. The Commission will attend to the rest. The line between classified and unclassified laborers is very clear. Laborers who will be required to read and write or to exercise skill not possessed by an ordinary day laborer, must not be appointed without examination under the rules.

The salaries for such positions range from \$720 to \$4,000. They are located in the various departments and in many cases have much responsibility of a pleasing character attached.

Washington workers, of high or low degree, have

short hours with observance of all holidays of the outside world and many others. The work-day is from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with half an hour for lunch. They also have Saturday half-holidays during the summer, thirty days annual leave at full pay, permitted full observance of all holidays, and in case of actual illness are allowed not to exceed thirty days with pay—each year—but the latter absence stands to the disadvantage of the clerk in figuring up promotions.

Age is no barrier, once inside the fold, if a slight degree of efficiency remains, and there is no powerful influence demanding a vacancy.

The Census bureau, figuring accurately on the compensation of 185,000 employes, gives this result:

	Males	Females
Less than \$720	28,812	6,519
Between that and \$840	20,331	1,491
Between that and \$900	10,299	242
Between that and \$1,000	42,486	1,304
Between that and \$1,200	32,696	1,431
Between that and \$1,400	16,814	1,457
Between that and \$1,600	8,760	486
Between that and \$1,800	3,186	152
Between that and \$2,000	2,911	35
Between that and \$2,500	2,305	9
\$2,500 and over	1,872	2

Those persons seeking to be examined must file application blanks. Blanks for the Departmental service at Washington, Railway Mail service, Indian School service, and for the service in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission. Blanks for Customs, Postal and Internal Revenue services should be requested of the Civil Service

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board of examiners at the office where service is sought.

It is essential to dispatch and accuracy to always make the request direct; never to neglect to clearly specify what examination it is that is desired; to see that the proper postoffice address is given; to be sure that the signature is attached and that all communications have sufficient postage. It is not necessary to enclose stamp for reply.

At first thought these suggestions appear trivial, but when it is known that they are prompted by years of experience of the Commission in dealing by correspondence with 50,000 or more applicants annually and that thousands of communications bearing upon the subject are delayed or lost through the carelessness of the sender, their importance can be easily recognized.

As a first aid, it should be understood just what is meant by ill health, character and disqualifications in examinations. While the Commission is given a wide discretion in the rejection of applications on these grounds the following defects will absolutely debar persons from an examination:

Insanity, tuberculosis, paralysis, epilepsy, blindness, total deafness, loss of speech, loss of an arm or leg, badly crippled hand, foot, arm or leg, heart disease, locomotor ataxia, cancer, Bright's disease and diabetes.

No person is eligible to an examination:

Who is not a citizen of the United States.

Who is on the date of examination below the minimum or more than one year over the maximum age limitation prescribed for the examination for which he applies.

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Who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating beverages to excess.

Who has within approximately one year passed an examination for the same or similar position covered by the examination.

Who is enlisted in the United States army or navy and has not secured permission from the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy.

Who has been dismissed from the public service for delinquency or misconduct within one year preceding the date of application.

Who has failed after probation to receive appointment to the position for which he again applies within one year from the date of the expiration of his probationary service.

Who has made a false statement in his application, or has been guilty of fraud or deceit in any manner in connection with his application or examination.

Who has been guilty of crime or infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct.

Who has been discharged from the military or naval service for desertion.

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CHAPTER III.

The Rigid Regulations Governing the Examination For Admittance Into the Classified Service.

The basic test is the Clerks' Examination. The Instructions to competitors and the list of questions recently given at an examination, and never before permitted to become public, are herewith reproduced as illustrative of exactly the scope of information one must have to get their names on the eligible rolls, if the position is not one requiring technical knowledge, such as bookkeeping, engineering, farming, etc. In such cases, examination upon those subjects is demanded.

The rigid regulations governing the examinations are considered a test in themselves. The instructions to competitors are as follows:

Five consecutive hours are allowed for this examination, which comprises this preliminary sheet, 4 numbered sheets, and the "Last Sheet" or sheet of Personal Questions.

Time consumed in filling Personal Questions will not be considered. Be certain that all the sheets are issued to you.

Do not write on this sheet, except to note the information required in the above blanks, or soil it in any way. At the close of the examination it should be given to the examiner.

1. Your examination number will be found on

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the upper right-hand corner of the declaration sheet which will be given you. Write this number in its appropriate place on this sheet for use on each sheet of the examination.

2. See that each sheet received by you pertains to the kind of examination which you are taking, and take care that you do not omit any of the sheets. Competitors are held responsible for errors and omissions.

3. Note in the proper blank spaces the name of the examination, the place and date of the examination, the examination number, and the time of commencing and completing each examination sheet.

4. You are not limited in time on any sheet, but you should gauge your work so as to complete the examination within the prescribed limit of time. Time is reckoned from the moment of receiving the first examination sheet. No allowance will be made for time lost in or out of the examination room.

5. Do not leave the room, if possible to avoid it, with a sheet before you unfinished, for if you do the sheet will be taken up and will not be returned to you. A competitor in an examination of five hours or less is not allowed to leave the room until he has finished his examination, except in case of extreme necessity. No competitor shall leave the room at any time without the permission of the examiner.

6. Read carefully the printed instructions on each sheet before commencing work thereon.

7. If necessary, the back of a sheet may be used to complete your work, unless directions to the contrary are printed on the sheet.

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8. An examination sheet spoiled by you cannot be exchanged for another of the same kind.
9. Perform all work on each examination sheet with ink.
10. Pencil and scratch paper may be used in preliminary work, except in the spelling exercises, which must be written with ink directly on the examination sheet from the dictation of the examiner.
11. Use no scratch paper except that furnished by the examiner in charge and, on completing an examination sheet, hand him the scratch paper pertaining to that sheet. Have all your work complete on the examination sheet, however, as the scratch paper is collected, not for consideration in the marking, but for destruction.
12. No helps of any kind are allowed. Before the examination is commenced, hand to the examiner any written or printed matter that you may have which might, if used, aid you in your work. Do not make a copy of any of the questions to be taken from the examination room.
13. All conversation or communication between the competitors during the examination is strictly prohibited.
14. **CAUTION**—Every competitor is cautioned not to attempt to copy from the work of any other competitor nor to permit any competitor to copy from his work or look over the sheets in his possession. All work, as soon as written, should be carefully covered with a blotter or turned over as the sheets are completed. Evidences of copying or collusion in an examination may result in the cancellation of the examination papers and in debarring those guilty from all future examinations.

15. All necessary explanations will be made to the whole class. Examiners are forbidden to explain the meaning of any question or to make any remarks or suggestions that may assist in its solution.

16. No unnecessary delay will occur in marking your papers, and you will be notified of your standing, whether you pass or fail, as soon as your papers are marked. You are requested not to increase the labors of the Commission by making inquiries in regard to your standing.

17. In rating the element of time a credit of 70 will be given if the examination is completed in the maximum of 5 hours allowed. For each interval of 5 minutes less than the maximum time a credit of 1 in addition to 70 will be given. For completing the examination in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours or less the maximum rating of 100 will be given. No credit will be given for time unless the average percentage on the remaining subjects is at least 70.



CHAPTER IV.

The Basic Test For Admission to the Service is the "Clerks' Examination."

The form of examinations has been at times sharply criticized. There is an impression that the Commission has gone somewhat far afield in preparing educational tests for admission to the end that they tended to exclude deserving persons from the service by demanding a rigid high school or collegiate qualifications in one whose duties would require knowledge much less technical.

This has been the general complaint of a class of people outside of the class of spoilsmen but not entirely disinterested from the political viewpoint.

Be that as it may, the general scholastic subjects of many examinations, such as spelling, arithmetic, letter-writing and copying, are of three grades or degrees of difficulty, known as First, Second and Third grades—the First being the most difficult and the Third grade the least difficult.

The subjects are given relative weights according to their importance, in each examination. These weights represent the value of each subject in the whole examination.

First Grade subjects—

Spelling: Twenty words of more than average difficulty.

Arithmetic: Fundamental rules, fractions, per-

centage, interest, discount, analysis and statement of simple accounts.

Penmanship:: Marked on legibility, rapidity, neatness and general appearance.

Letter-writing: Test in the use of the English language for business correspondence.

Copying from Rough Draft: Test in copying from draft of manuscript, with interlineations, erasures, misspelled words, errors in syntax, etc., of which a smooth, corrected copy is to be made.

Second Grade—

Spelling: Twenty words of average difficulty in common use.

Arithmetic: Embraces addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of whole numbers and common and decimal fractions.

Letter-writing and Penmanship, as in First Grade.

Copying from Plain Copy: An exact copy of a few printed lines, in candidates handwriting.

Third Grade—

Spelling: Twenty simple words in ordinary use.

Arithmetic: Embraces addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of whole numbers and of United States money.

Letter-writing and Penmanship, as in First Grade; Copying, as in Second Grade.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS.

First Subject—Spelling.

Dictated by the examiner; words written in the proper blank spaces; must be commenced with capital letters. The examiner pronounces each word and gives the definition, but the competitor is only required to write the word pronounced.

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Cylinder—A long, round body.

Promissory—Containing a promise.

Essential—Necessary or indispensable.

Discernible—Apparent or visible.

Opportunity—A fit or convenient time.

Deceitful—False or tricky.

Deference—Respect or regard.

Insertion—The act of placing in.

Facilitate—To facilitate business.

Schenectady—A city of the United States.

Adjacent—Lying near or bordering on.

Souvenir—A token of remembrance.

Conceding—Yielding or giving up a point.

Lineage—Line of descent or ancestry, as of royal lineage.

Deleterious—Harmful or injurious, as deleterious to health.

Horizontal—On a level.

Patrimony—An estate inherited from one's father.

Certificate—A written testimony, as a marriage certificate.

Reservoir—A place of storage, as, a water reservoir.

Privilege—A right, as the privilege of voting.

Second Subject—Arithmetic.

N. B.—In solving problems the processes should be not merely indicated, but ALL THE FIGURES necessary in solving each problem should be GIVEN IN FULL on this sheet. The answer to each problem should be indicated by writing "Ans." after it.

If more space is required use back of this sheet, numbering work to correspond with number of question.

Question 1. Add the following numbers across,

placing the totals in the spaces provided, and find the grand total:

Totals.			
\$98,765	\$8,642	\$975	\$.....
7,327	8,631	6,622	.....
86,429	3,326	735	.....
3,172	79,107	46,353	.....
43,538	6,355	45,974	.....
19,828	8,562	8,754	.....
469	260	185	.....
34,489	8,235	35,625	.....
93,156	775	82,280	.....
7,876	6,534	36,857	.....
6,890	47,379	618	.....
90,264	9,257	4,268	.....
Grand total.....			| \$.....

Question 3. It is desired to complete a certain work in 51 days. If 60 men complete 2-5 of the work in 24 days, how many additional men must be employed to complete the rest of the work in the remaining 27 days?

Question 4. The taxable property in a certain town amounts to \$2,250,000. Ten per cent of the taxes can not be collected and the cost of collecting is 2% of the amount collected. What per cent must be levied so that \$3,969 net may be realized from the taxation?

Question 5. During the month of February, 1904, Jones & Co. had the following transactions with John Mott: Feb. 1, they owed Mott on account \$419.76. Feb. 2, they gave him their note due in 6 mo. for \$800, receiving credit for its face value less a discount of \$24. Feb. 4, he sold them 2,648 lb. pork at 12½ ct. per pound. Feb. 5, they bought

of him 216 bu. wheat at $97\frac{1}{2}$ ct. per bushel. Feb. 12, he sold them 65,850 bricks at 80 ct. per hundred. Feb. 16, they transferred to him by indorsement a note given them by John Dun, face of note \$2,800; accrued interest to date, \$84. Feb. 23, he bought of them 5,450 lb. pork at $12\frac{1}{2}$ ct. per pound, agreeing to pay freight also at 8 ct. per 100 lb., the freight to be prepaid by Jones & Co.

Make in the form below an itemized statement of the above account as it should appear taken from the books of Mott; make a proper heading; close the account; and bring down the balance as it should have appeared Mar. 1, 1904.

Third Subject—Penmanship.

N. B.—The mark on penmanship will be determined by legibility, rapidity, neatness, and general appearance, and by correctness and uniformity in the formation of words, letters, and punctuation marks in the exercise on this sheet.

Fourth Subject—Letter-Writing.

Write in the space below a letter of not less than 150 words, giving your opinion and your reasons therefor, on one (and only one) of the following subjects:

1. Whether a government may be justified in the payment of a ransom for persons captured for the purpose of extorting such payment.
2. Whether the higher education of women tends to destroy their desire for home life.

TO THE COMPETITOR.—The letter must be dated at the place where the examination is held, and be addressed to the "United States Civil Service Commission, Washington." The competitor must avoid allusion to his political or religious opinions or affiliations. The examination number,

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and not the name of the competitor, must be used for a signature to the letter.

This exercise is designed chiefly to test the competitor's skill in simple English composition. In marking the letter, its errors in form and address, in spelling, capitalization, punctuation, syntax, and style, and its adherence to the subject, will be considered.

One of the valuable publications issued by the Commission for the benefit of those desiring to enter the Classified Service is a "Manual of Examinations." It is for free distribution and has been prepared with especial reference to furnishing all the information bearing upon the subject.

It is revised semi-annually to January 1 and July 1. The former contains among other things the schedule of Spring examinations and that for July those to be held in the Fall. It presents a minute explanation of all details essential to those desiring admission to the Classified Service in the regular way, no matter what the character of the position sought. It should be made a part of this treatise on how to get employment under Uncle Sam.

CHAPTER V.

The Law as Interpreted by the Courts in Certain Actions Gives No Property Rights in Office.

What the Classified Service is, and the steps necessary to become enrolled on the Eligible List, has been set forth accurately and at great detail.

Unless an applicant be given temporary employment of a month or two, which the law permits, the only regular way of securing a position inside of the Classified Service is by the competitive examination method.

The great violations of the Civil service law come after the applicant is placed upon the rolls for selection. The opportunities for the practice of favoritism are greater where one takes the examinations "understandingly."

At stated intervals examinations are held in various portions of the United States, in Federal buildings under Civil service authority and supervision. A certain grade must be reached before one can even get upon the Eligible List. This list is one used from which selections are made. It is in the hands of the Civil Service Commission.

When a bureau chief at Washington, for instance, desires to fill a vacancy in the Classified Service, or fill a position newly created by Congress in the same service, he calls upon the Civil Serv-

ice Commission to supply his need. The commission selects three names on the Eligible List standing highest, under the qualifications required in the position to be filled. The bureau chief can select any one he prefers.

He can reject the entire list and call for three more names from which to make a selection.

It is in this method of selection, and in the requirements demanded by the bureau chief, that makes evasions of the civil service law possible.

Evasions of the civil service law, with a view of pushing favorites into the Classified Service, and advancing them contrary to the principle of merit upon which the Classified Service is founded, can be better understood when it is remembered that distribution of Federal patronage is considered necessary by Congressmen and Senators for their political existence.

The only evasion of the law that cannot be accomplished with direct certainty is the immediate selection by a Congressman or Senator of the one he has chosen to fill a certain position in the Classified Service.

This placing of a favorite requires some manipulation, depending largely upon the importance of the position.

A civil service enthusiast looks upon these evasions as violations of law. The Senators and Congressmen and bureau chiefs as a rule are practical politicians. They consider the Civil Service Commission somewhat in the light of an official hindrance to good government, as they view it.

Openly, public officials praise the merit system

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but in practice they admire it only so far as it keeps away undesirables and permits the placing of these chosen by official influence for a place.

There is a continual conflict between the Civil Service Commission and Congress over the filling of positions in the Classified Service.

The more determined a merit man on the Civil Service board, the more difficult it is for the violation of the regulations; and contrawise, the more lenient the Civil Service Commission is in its interpretations of the regulations the easier it is for evasions to be practiced successfully.

Even Cabinet officers have been known to violate well-defined regulations.

This is because the courts have repeatedly held that there is no property right in such a position. Just as a Preident can call for the resignation of an officer whom he has appointed, so can a bureau chief declare a place in the Classified Service under his jurisdiction vacant if he complies with the practice provided in such cases, which demands serving of notices, etc.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case or Morgan vs. Dunn, referred to elsewhere, established the legal right of removal from office. There have been repeated decisions since by the Attorney General and by the Civil Service Commission itself.

This is the milk in the Civil Service cocoanut:

"No law or rule requires an appointing officer to appoint or retain in the service a person who is lacking in the character and fitness that the service requires."

—Civil Service Commission.

"The power of removal is absolutely in the

discretion of a head of a department, with the exception of a restriction against such removal because of failure to perform political services or pay assessments. No notices are required as a condition precedent to the exercise but the case shall be stated in writing and filed."

—Civil Service Commission.

"He (the appointing officer) is the sole judge of the qualification of his subordinates, and the question whether such cause exists as requires removal for the efficiency of the service is for him to determine. The Commission has no power to review his findings in this respect save to see that the procedure required by the rule is carried out, that removals are not made for political or religious reasons, and that like penalties are imposed for like offenses."

—Civil Service Commission.

The right to promote can properly be considered but an incident of the power to appoint and remove. The same absolute power must exist to decide upon qualifications for advancement, as to determine the qualifications necessary for appointment or removal.

The term "efficiency of the service" may cover a multitude of spoils ideas, and to correctly paraphrase the Commission, language, it "has no power to review" the finding. 1

Frankly stated, the only hope for "a square deal" by the government clerk in the Classified Service is almost entirely dependent upon the justness of his superior; in case his position is assailed by Congressional power. The fact that thousands

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of persons have held their positions for a decade or more affects this only in demonstrating that the superior officer was just or that the attacking influence lacked the requisite power.

President Roosevelt's Attorney General held:

"An appointee's fitness, capacity and attention to his duties are questions of discretion and judgment, to be determined by the superior officers, and such questions are beyond the jurisdiction of any court."

President Roosevelt's Attorney General held:

—Attorney General Bonoparte,
September, 1907.



CHAPTER VI.

One Method For Defeating the Civil Service Regulations That Works to Perfection.

It is little wonder that with the courts deciding that there is no property right in Federal offices, and many men in Congress striving to break down certain of the Civil service barriers, that subordinate officials in the service both in Washington and outside of the National Capital, yield to certain blandishments of political influence that placed them in office and from time to time are able to successfully outwit the vigilance of the Civil Service Commission.

There are many ways in which the regulations are temporarily evaded. Favored ones outside of the service are placed upon temporary rolls. Sometimes an order is secured covering them into the Civil service. Often other methods have to be resorted to.

One of the most successful methods for securing a good position for one whose name is enrolled on the eligible list is through the "special qualification" provision of the Civil service examinations.

Almost every applicant for an examination is asked to note any special qualification he or she may have at the time of taking the examinations.

The wise candidate fills out this provision with

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scrupulous regard to noting what he is capable of doing, or what special knowledge he possesses aside from the requirements of the examination that he is taking.

For instance, one taking what is known as the "clerk's examination" might be able to record that he could write French, or German, or Spanish, or some other language; that he understood telegraphy; that he was a stenographer or expert typewriter; that he understood bookkeeping, or bookbinding, or was an engrosser, or had a knowledge of botany, or had any one or more of a number of special accomplishments.

These qualifications become a matter of record in a card index system maintained by the Civil Service Commission.

Maybe the individual having one or more of them was far down on the eligible list and under ordinary procedure might not be called to a position for a year, or maybe longer.

But the "special qualification" has laid the groundwork for evasion of the Civil service regulations, although under the guise of a strict observance of them.

To illustrate: Suppose that James Smoothboy has taken the clerk's examination and passed. One of his special qualifications was that of being an expert draughtsman. He stands far down on the list. Soon comes a call from a bureau chief for a clerk who is an expert draughtsman. The chances are that James Smoothboy is one of the three names sent by the Civil Service Commission to the bureau chief, according to regulations, from which to make his selection. If James has under-

stood his lessons well he will record a special qualification that is not an ordinary one, thus decreasing the possibility of sharp competition.

Under the regulations the bureau chief is permitted to reject the first three names and call for a second list, in case he is not satisfied.

If you have followed this closely you will have observed that if the competitor at a Civil service examination takes full advantage of the possibility given him by the Commission, and lays the proper basis he can then get busy after his name is placed on the eligible list and by securing the proper influence he may in reasonably short time be drawing a goodly stipend from Uncle Sam.

This method of evading the Civil service regulations is looked upon as very satisfactory and highly respectable for it seemingly conforms strictly to all the regulations.



PATRONAGE SECTION

OFFICES AT DISPOSAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of State, \$12,000.

First Assistant Secretary, \$5,000.

Second Assistant Secretary, \$5,000.

Third Assistant Secretary, \$5,000.

Assistant Solicitors, two, \$3,000 each.

Dispatch Agents, New York and London, \$2,000 each.

U. S. and Mexican Water Boundary Commissioner, \$3,000; consulting engineer, \$3,600.

U. S. Court for China, Judge, \$8,000, district attorney, \$4,000; clerk, \$3,000; marshal, \$3,000.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

Ambassadors, \$17,500 each:—

Vienna, Rio de Janeiro, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, London, Rome, Tokio, City of Mexico, Constantinople.

Envoy Extraordinary, Etc:—

At \$12,000 each:—

The Hague, Luxembourg; Netherlands, Buenos Ayres, Brussels, Madrid, Pekin, Havana.

At \$10,000 each:—

Copenhagen, Santo Domingo, (Also Con. Gen.); Quito, Ecuador, Athens, Greece, Guatemala, Port au Prince, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Athens, Montenegro; Tangier, Morocco; La Paz, Bolivia; Caracas,

Venezuela; Monte Video, Uruguay; Stockholm, Berne, Switzerland; Bankkok, Siam; Bucharest, Bulgaria; (Also Dip. Agt.); Bogota, Columbia; San Jose, Costa Rica; Managua, Nicaragua; Christina, Norway; Panama, Monte Video, Paraguay; Lima, Peru; Bucharest, Roumania; Bucharest, Servia; Teheran, Persia; Lisbon, Portugal; San Salvador.

At \$5,000:—

Monrovia, Liberia, (Minister Resident and Con. Gen.)

At \$6,500:—

Cairo, Egypt; (Agent and Con. Gen.)

Consuls-General at Large, \$5,000 each:—

For North America, including Mexico and Bermuda.

For Eastern Asia, including the Straits Settlements, Australia, Oceanica, and the islands of the Pacific.

For South America, Central America, the West Indies and Curacao.

For Europe, Russia, the Balkans, Greece, Asia Minor, Persia, India, (as far as the western frontier of the Straits Settlements), and Africa.

For Europe, excepting European Russia, the Balkan States and Greece.

Consuls-General:—

Class I, \$12,000 each:—

London, Paris.

Class II, \$8,000 each:—

Berlin, Havana, Hamburg, Hongkong, Shanghai, Rio de Janeiro.

Class III, \$6,000 each:—

Calcutta, Cape Town, Constantinople, Mexico City, Montreal, Ottawa, Vienna, Yokohoma.

Class IV, \$5,500 each:—

Antwerp, Barcelona, Brussels, Canton, Frankfort, Marseilles, Moscow, Panama, Rotterdam, Seoul, Sydney (Australia), Tientsin.

Class V, \$4,500 each:—

Aukland, Coburn, Hankow, Beirut, Dresden, Mukden, Boma, Genoa, Munich, Buenos Ayres, Guaya-

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quill Singapore, Callao, Halifax, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Zurich.

Class VI, \$3,500 each:—

Adis Ababa, Bogota, Budapest, Guatemala, Lisbon, Monterey, Smyrna, Stockholm, Tangier.

Class VII, -3,000 each:—

Athens, Christiania, Copenhagen.

CONSULS.

Class I, \$8,000 each:—

Liverpool.

Class II, \$6,000 each:—

Manchester.

Class III, \$5,000 each:—

Amsterdam, Bremen, Belfast, Dawson, Havre, Johannesbur, Kobe, Lourenco Marquez, Lyons.

Class IV, \$4,500 each:—

Amoy, Foochow, Nottingham, Birmingham, Glasgow, St. Gall, Cheefo, Kingston (Jamaica), Santiago, Cienfuegos, Newchang, Southhampton, Valparaiso, Veracruz.

Class V, \$4,000 each:—

Bahia, Bombay, Bordeaux, Colon, Dublin, Dundee, Toronto, Tsingtau, Harbin, Leipzig, Milan, Nankin, Naples, Nuremberg, Victoria, Para, Pernambuco, Plauen, Reichenberg, Santos, Stuttgart, Warsaw.

Class VI, \$3,500 each: —

Alexandria, Apia, Barmen, Barranquilla, Basel, Berne, Bluefields, Bradford, Chemnitz, Chungking, Cologne, Dalny, Durban, Edinburgh, Fiume, Geneva, Georgetown, Guadalajara, Mannheim, Montevideo, Nagasaki, Odessa, Palermo, Port Elizabeth, Prague, Quebec, Rangoon, Rheims, Rimouski, Rome, St. Petersburg, Saloniki, Sherbrooke, Vladivostok.

Class VII, \$3,000 each:—

Aix la Chapelle, Aleppo, Barbados, Batavia, Belgrade, Burslem, Calais, Calgary, Carlsbad, Colombo, Corinto, Dunfermline, Florence, Frontera, Ghent, Hamilton (Ontario), Hanover, Harput, Huddersfield, Iquique, Iquitos, Jerusalem, Karachi, Kehl, La Guaira, Leghorn, Liege, Madras, Malaga, Managua, Melbourne, Nantes, Nassau, Newcastle (England), Newcastle (N. S. W.) Port Antonio, Port au Prince,

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Progreso, Punta Arenas, Riga, St. John (N. B.), St. Michael's, St. Thomas (West Indies), Sandakan, San Jose (Costa Rica), Seville, Sheffield, Swansea, Sydney (Nova Scotia), Tabriz, Tampico, Tamsui, Trieste, Trinidad.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Class VIII, \$2,500 each:—

Acapulco, Aden, Algiers, Antung, Batum, Belize, Bergen, Breslau, Brunswick, Cardiff, Chihuahua, Ciudad Juarez, Ciudad Forfirio Diaz, Cognac, Crok, Curacao, Erfurt, Gibraltar, Gothenburg, Hamilton (Bermuda), Hull, Jores de la Frontera, Kingston (Ontario), Leeds Limoges, Madrid, Magdeburg, Malta, Maracaibo, Martinique, Matamoros, Mazatlan, Mersine, Nice, Nogales, Nuevo, Laredo, Orilla, Owen Sound, Plymouth, Port Limon, Prescott, Puerto Cortes, Rosario, Roubaix, St. John's (N. F.), St. Etienne, San Luis Ptotsi, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stettin, Swatow, Tamatave, Tegucigalpa, Teneriffe, Trebizond, Tripoli, Valencia, Windsor (Ontario), Yarmouth, Zanzibar.

Class IX, \$2,000 each:—

Aguascalientes, Asuncion, Bagdad, Bristol, Campbellton, Cape Gracias a Dios, Cape Haitien, Cartagena, Ceiba, Charlottetown, Cornwall, Durango Ensenada, Fernie, Fort Erie, Goree-Dakar, Grenoble, Guadeloupe, Hermosillo, Hobart, La Paz, Manzanillo, Maskat, Messina, Moncton, Niagara Falls, Patras, Port Louis, Puerto Cabello, Puerto Plata, Rouen, Saigon, St. John's (Quebec) St. Pierre, St. Stephen, Salina Cruz, Saltillo, Sierra Leone, Sivas, Stavanger, Suva, Tahiti, Tapachula, Turin, Turks Island, Venice.

HONORARY POSITIONS.

International Prison Commission—

Commissioner on the part of the United States—Charles R. Henderson of Ill.

International Fisheries Commission—

Commissioner for the United States—Job E. Hedges of New York.

Board of Examiners for the Diplomatic Service—

Huntington Wilson, of Illinois; Joshua Reuben Clarke, jr., of Utah; Sydney Y. Smith, of the Dis-

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trict of Columbia; Miles M. Shand, of New Jersey; George R. Wales, of Vermont; secretary, Wallace J. Young, of Illinois.

Board of Examiners for the consular service—

Chandler Hale, of Maine; Wilbur J. Carr, of New York; Herbert C. Hengstler, of Ohio; George R. Wales, of Vermont; secretary, Wallace J. Young, of Illinois.

United States Court for China—

Judge, Rufus H. Thayer, of the District of Columbia; district attorney, Frank E. Hinckley, of California; marshal, Daniel Allen Wilson, jr., of Michigan; clerk, James B. Davies, of Michigan.

Despatch Agents—

I. P. Roosa, Room 622, No. 2 Rector street, New York; W. A. Cooper, Post-Office Building, San Francisco; R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; Michael A. Tito, Post-Office Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

St. John River Joint Commission—

Commissioners for the United States, George A. Murchie, of Maine; Peter Charles Keegan, of Maine. Counsel, Oscar F. Fellows, of Maine.

Pecuniary Claims Arbitration Commission, United States and Great Britain—

Agent for the United States—Severo Mallet-Prevost, New York. Special assistant to the agent, Arthur P. McKinstry. Counsel, Robert Lansing, of New York; Charles F. Wilson, of the District of Columbia; Herbert H. D. Peirce, of Massachusetts. Secretary, Robert A. Young. Chief Clerk, Llewellyn M. Snowden.

Rio Grande River Commission.—

Commissioner for the United States, Wilbur Keplinger, of Virginia.

International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy

Member of the Permanent Committee, David Lubin, of California.

International Office of Public Health at Paris.—

Representative of the United States, Surgeon H. D. Geddings, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Pan-American Committee of the United States.—

Members, Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, James

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McCreary, Charles B. Landis, James L. Slayden, Robert Bacon, Gen. George W. Davis, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Edmund J. James, Leo S. Rowe, Paul S. Reinsch, John Barrett, Henry G. Davis, Henry White, Henry D. Flood, William Sulzer. Honorary President, Philander C. Knox. Chairman, Leo S. Rowe. Vice Chairman, Andrew Carnegie. Secretary, John Barrett. Executive Committee, Leo S. Rowe, Charles B. Landis, Gen. George W. Davis, John Barrett.

Alaskan Boundary Delimitation Commission and Canadian Delimitation Commission.—

Commissioner for the United States, O. H. Tittmann, of Missouri.

International Waterways Commission.—

Commissioners for the United States, Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. A., retired; George Clinton, of New York; Eugene E. Haskell, of Michigan.

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, Under the Treaty Signed January 11, 1909—

Commissioners for the United States, James A. Tawney, of Minnesota; Frank Sherwin Streeter, of New Hampshire; George Turner, of Washington. Secretary, L. White Busbey, of Illinois.

International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico—

Commissioner on the part of the United States, Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A. Consulting Engineer on the part of the United States, W. W. Follett, of Colorado.

INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS DESIRING APPOINTMENT IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The next consular service examination will not be held until some time in 1913, to be decided upon after President Wilson has chosen his policy relative to appointments.

The present rules may be kept inflexible or relaxed.

(From Register of the State Department.)

Consular-service examinations are held in Washington only.

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Blank forms of application for appointment may be had upon application to the Department of State.

Although designations for examination are made by the President, applications for appointment should be addressed to the Secretary of State.

Applications are considered as pending for a period of two years. After such period has elapsed without their being acted upon, another application with indorsements will be necessary to obtain for them further consideration.

Applicants for appointment, in their correspondence with the Department, should always sign their names as given in their applications, without enlargement or contraction.

A candidate is not designated for examination with a view to his appointment to a particular post, but in order to determine his eligibility for appointment to such a post as in the judgment of the Department his services would best serve the public interests.

No special training is accepted in lieu of the prescribed examination, and no transfers, without examination, are made to the consular service from other branches of the Government service. The successful passing of the regular entrance examination, except as provided for in regulations 2 and 3 of the Executive order of June 27, 1906, is necessary for appointment.

The Department is not able definitely to forecast when vacancies in the service may occur.

Clerks in consular offices and vice and deputy consuls are appointed without examination, but are only eligible for appointment to the grade of consul upon the passing of the regular entrance examination.

Appointments to the consular service are made only after a rigid physical examination of the candidate.

It is not the practice of the Department to designate for examination vice or deputy consuls or clerks in consulates until they have served at least two years.

The written language examinations include papers in French, German and Spanish only.

Dependent upon the number of candidates, the examinations last from three to six days.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING PRECEDENCE OF DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

The rules on this subject which have been prescribed by the Department are the same as those contained in the seven rules of the Congress of Vienna, found in the protocol of the session of March 9, 1815, and in supplementary or eighth rule of the Congress of Aix la Chapelle of November 21, 1818. They are as follows:

Article I. Diplomatic agents are divided into three classes: That of ambassadors, legates, or nuncios; that of envoys, ministers, or other persons accredited to sovereigns; that of charges d'affaires accredited to ministers for foreign affairs.

Art. II. Ambassadors, legates, or nuncios only have the representative character.

Art. III. Diplomatic agents on an extraordinary mission have not, on that account, any superiority of rank.

Art. IV. Diplomatic agents shall take precedence in their respective classes according to the date of the official notification of their arrival. The present regulation shall not cause any innovation with regard to the representative of the Pope.

Art. V. A uniform mode shall be determined in each state for the reception of diplomatic agents of each class.

Art. VI. Relations of consanguinity or of family alliance between courts confer no precedence on their diplomatic agents. The same rule also applies to political alliances.

Art. VII. In acts or treaties between several powers with great alternate precedence, the order which is to be observed in the signatures shall be decided by lot between the ministers.

Art VIII. * * * It is agreed that ministers resident accredited to them shall form, with respect to their precedence, an intermediate class between ministers of the second class and charges d'affaires.

These rules have been formally or tacitly accepted by all governments except the Ottoman Porte,

which divides diplomatic representatives into three classes only—ambassadors, ministers and charges d'affaires.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury, \$12,000.

Assistant Secretary, three, \$5,000 each.

Chief clerk and supt., \$3,000.

Assistant, \$2,500.

Inspector \$3,000.

Disbursing clerk, two at \$2,500 each.

Chief of appointment division, \$3,000.

Assistant, \$2,000.

Executive clerk, \$2,000.

Chief of customs, \$3,000.

Assistant, \$2,000.

Chief of public moneys, \$3,000.

Assistant, \$2,000.

Chief of printing, \$2,500.

Assistant, \$2,000.

Chief of loans and currency, \$3,000.

Assistant, \$2,100.

Chief of mails and files, \$2,500.

Supervising special agents, etc., \$10 per day each.

Assistant chief, \$2,400.

Confidential agents abroad, six, \$8 per day each.

Special agents, twenty-five, \$8 to \$6 per day each.

Secret Service:—

Chief, \$4,000; Assistant, \$3,000.

Comptroller of the treasury, \$5,500.

Assistant, \$4,500.

Comptroller of the Currency:—

Deputy, two, \$3,500 each; chiefs of divisions, \$2,200 each; examiners, several hundred, fees; receivers, several hundred, from \$7,000 to \$1,000 each; attorneys, one hundred, fees and from \$2,500 to \$400 each.

Auditors:—

For the treasury, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,500; for the War, Interior, Navy and State and other depts., \$4,000 each; for the postoffice dept., \$4,000; deputies, two, \$2,500 each.

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Treasurer for Porto Rico, \$5,000; auditor, \$4,000.

U. S. Treasurer:—

Treasurer, \$6,000; assistant, \$3,600; deputy assistant, \$3,200; cashier, \$3,600; assistant, \$3,000; vault clerk, tellers, etc., \$2,500; supt. of redemption agency, \$3,500; teller, \$2,500; assistant, \$2,000.

Register of the Treasury:—

Register, \$4,000; assistant, \$2,500.

Internal Revenue:—

Commissioner, \$6,000; deputy, \$4,000; deputy, \$3,600; supt. of stamp vault, \$2,000.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing:—

Director, \$5,00; assitsant, \$3,000.

Supervising architect \$5,000.

Assistant, \$3,200.

Supervising Architect at Large:—

Superintendent at San Francisco, \$3,200; supts. at New York City, Atlanta and Kansas City, \$2,900 each; supts. at Cleveland and Seattle, \$2,500; supts. at Montgomery, Ala., Fresno, Cal., Los Angeles, San Jose, Macon, Rockford, Ill., Crawfordsville, Ind., Natchitoches, La., Baltimore, St. Paul Biloxi, Miss., Kingston, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y., Niagara Falls, Salem, Ore., Westchester, Pa., Charlston, S. C., Deadwood, S. D., Sherman, Tex., Ogden, Utah, Burlington, Vt., Spokane, Wash., Green Bay, Wis., Evanston, Wyo., each, \$2,190; supts. at Lafayette, Ind., Portland, Me., \$2,000 each; assistant supts.: San Francisco, \$2,000; New York City, \$2,190; inspectors: Baltimore, New York City, Omaha, Chicago, Norfolk, \$2,190 each.

U. S. Mint:—

Director, \$4,500; examiner, \$2,500; computer of bullion, \$2,500.

At Carson City, Nev.: assaver, \$2,000.

At Denver: supt., \$4,500; cashier, \$2,500; assayer, \$3,000; assistant assaver, \$2,000.

At New Orleans: supt., \$3,500; cashier, \$2,000; assaver, \$2,500.

At Philadelphia: supt., \$4,500; cashier, \$2,500; assayer, \$3,000; assistant assayer, \$2,000.

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At San Francisco: supt., \$4,500; cashier, \$2,500; assayer, \$3,000; assistant assayers, two, \$2,000 and \$6.50 per day.

U. S. Assay Offices:—

Assayer in charge, Boise, Idaho, \$2,000; assayer in charge, Deadwood, S. Dak., \$2,000; assayer in charge, Helena, Mont., \$2,250; superintendent, New York, N. Y., \$4,500; chief clerk, New York, N. Y., \$2,500; weigh clerk, New York, N. Y., \$2,500; cashier, New York, N. Y., \$2,500; bookkeeper, New York, N. Y., \$2,350; warrant clerk, New York, N. Y., \$2,000; assayer, New York, N. Y., \$3,000; assistant assayer, New York, N. Y., \$2,500; assistant assayer, New York, N. Y., \$2,150; assistant assayer, New York, N. Y., \$2,000; assayer in charge, St. Louis, Mo., \$2,000; assayer in charge, Seattle, Wash., \$2,750; chief clerk, Seattle, Wash., \$2,000.

U. S. Sub-Treasuries:—

Baltimore: assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier, \$2,500; Boston: assistant treasurer, \$5,000; cashier, \$2,500; Chicago: assistant treasurer, \$5,000; cashier, \$3,000; Cincinnati: assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier, \$2,250; New Orleans: assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier and chief clerk, \$2,250.

New York City: Assistant treasurer, \$8,000; deputy assistant and cashier, \$4,200; assistant cashier and chief clerk, \$3,600; assistant cashier and value to clerk, \$3,200; chiefs of diversions, seven from \$3,100 to \$2,300 each; assistant chiefs, four, from \$2,200 to \$2,000 each.

Philadelphia: Assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier and chief clerk, \$2,500.

St. Louis: Assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier and chief clerk, \$2,500.

San Francisco: Cashier, \$3,000; assistant cashier, \$2,400.

Customs Service:—

Collector, Mobile, Ala., \$3,000; collector, Juneau, Alaska, \$4,000; deputy collector, Juneau, Alaska, \$2,500; deputy collector, Eagle, Alaska, \$2,000; deputy collector, Forty Mile, Alaska, \$2,200; deputy collector, Forty Mile, Alaska, \$2,000; deputy col-

lector, Nome, Alaska, \$2,000; deputy collector, St. Michael, Alaska, \$2,000; deputy collector, Skagway, Alaska, \$2,000; collector, Nogales, Ariz., \$2,000; collector, Eureka, Cal., \$3,000; collector, Los Angeles, Cal., \$3,000 deputy collector, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2,000; collector, San Diego, Cal., \$3,000; deputy collector, San Diego, Cal., \$2,200; collector, San Francisco, Cal., \$7,000; clerk, San Francisco, Cal., \$4,000; deputy collector, San Francisco, \$3,625; appraisor, San Francisco, Cal., \$3,625; assistant appraiser, San Francisco, Cal., \$2,500; assistant appraiser, San Francisco, Cal., \$2,500.

Two examiners, San Francisco, Cal., each, \$2,200; four examiners, San Francisco, Ca., each, \$2,000; weigher, San Francisco, Ca., \$2,000; gauger, San Francisco, Ca., \$2,000; naval officer, San Francisco, Cal., \$5,000; deputy naval officer, San Francisco, Cal., \$3,125; surveyor, San Francisco, Cal., \$5,000; deputy surveyor, San Francisco, Cal., \$3,625; surveyor, Denver, Col., \$5,000; deputy surveyor, Denver, Col., \$2,000; collector, Bridgeport, Conn., \$3,000; collector, Hartford, Conn., \$3,000; collector, New Haven, Conn., \$3,000; collector, New London, Conn., \$3,000; collector, Stonington, Conn., \$3,000; collector, Wilmington, Del., \$3,000; collector, Washington, D. C., \$3,000; examiner, Washington, D. C., \$2,400; collector, Apalachicola, Fla., \$3,000; collector, Fernandina, Fla., \$3,000; collector Jacksonville, Fla., \$3,000; collector, Key West, Fla., \$2,500; collector, Pensacola, Fla., \$3,000; collector, St. Augustine, Fla., \$3,000; collector, Tampa, Fla., \$3,000; deputy collector, Tampa, Fla., \$2,500; appraiser, Tampa, Fla., \$2,000.

Examiner, Tampa, Fla., \$2,000; surveyor, Atlanta, Ga., \$5,000; collector, Brunswick, Ga., \$3,000; collector, S^t. Marv. Ga., \$3,000; collector, Savannah, Ga., \$6,000; deputy collector, Savanah, Ga., \$2,000; collector, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$4,000; deputy collector, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$3,000; examiner, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$3,000; examiner, Honolulu, \$2,400; cashier, Honolulu, \$2,000; clerk, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$2,200; surveyor, Cairo, Ill., \$5,000; collector, Chicago, Ill., \$7,000; deputy collector, Chicago, Ill., \$3,000;

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deputy collector, Chicago, Ill., \$3,000; deputy collector, Chicago, Ill., \$2,600; deputy collector, Chicago, Ill., \$2,400; deputy collector, Chicago, Ill., \$2,000; appraiser, Chicago, Ill., \$4,500; auditor, Chicago, Ill., \$3,000; cashier, Chicago, Ill., \$2,500; confidential clerk, Chicago, Ill., \$2,400; chemist, Chicago, Ill., \$2,000; six examiners, Chicago, Ill., each \$2,400; three examiners, Chicago, Ill., each \$2,000; naval officer, Chicago, Ill., \$5,000; deputy naval officer, Chicago, Ill., \$2,500; chief clerk, Chicago, Ill., \$2,500; surveyor, Galena, Ill., \$5,000; surveyor, Peoria, Ill., \$5,000; surveyor, Rock Island, Ill., \$5,000; surveyor, Evansville, Ind., \$5,000; surveyor Indianapolis, Ind., \$5,000; surveyor, Michigan City, Ind., \$5,000; surveyor, Burlington, Iowa, \$5,000 surveyor, Council Bluffs, Iowa, \$5,000; surveyor, Des Moines, Iowa, \$5,000; surveyor, Dubuque, Iowa, \$5,000; surveyor, Sioux City, Iowa, \$5,000; surveyor, Louisville, Ky., \$5,000; surveyor, Paducah, Ky., \$5,000; collector, Brashear, La., \$3,000; collector, New Orleans, La., \$7,000; three deputy collectors, New Orleans, La., each, \$3,000; cashier, New Orleans, La., \$2,500.

Weigher, New Orleans, La., \$2,000; clerk, New Orleans, La., \$2,000; appraiser, New Orleans, La., \$3,000; assistant appraiser, New Orleans, La., \$2,500! assistant appraiser, New Orleans, La., \$2,500; naval officer, New Orleans, La., \$5,000; deputy naval officer, New Orleans, La., \$2,500; surveyer, New Orleans, La., \$3,500; deputy surveyor, New Orleans, La., \$2,500; collector, Bangor, Me., \$3,000; collector, Bath, Me., \$3,000; collector, Belfast, Me., \$3,000; collector, Castine, Me., \$3,000; collector, Eastport, Me., \$3,000; collector, Ellsworth, Me., \$3,000; collector, Kennebunk, Me., \$3,000; collector, Machias, Me., \$3,000; collector, Portland, Me., \$6,000; deputy collector, Portland, Me., \$.3,000; .appraiser, .Portland, .Me., .\$.3,000; weigher, Portland, Me., \$2,000; surveyor, Portland Me., \$4,500; collector, Saco, Me., \$3,000; collector, Waldoboro, Me., \$3,000; collector, Wiscasset, Me., \$3,000; collector, York, Me., \$3,000; collector, Annapolis, Md., \$3,000; collector, Baltimore, Md., \$7,000; deputy collector, Baltimore, Md., \$3,000-

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deputy collector, Baltimore, Md., \$3,000; cashier, Baltimore, Md., \$2,500; confidential clerk, Baltimore, Md., \$2,400; appraiser, Baltimore, Md., \$3,000; assistant appraiser, Baltimore, Md., \$2,500; weigher, Baltimore, Md., \$2,000; naval officer, Baltimore, Md., \$5,000; deputy naval officer, Baltimore, Md., \$2,500; surveyor, Baltimore, Md., \$4,500; deputy surveyor, Baltimore, Md., \$2,500; collector, Crisfield, Md., \$3,000; collector, Barnstable, Mass., \$3,000; collector, Boston, Mass., \$8,000; four deputy collectors, Boston, Mass., each, \$3,000; assistant cashier, Boston, Mass., \$2,200; deputy collector, Boston, Mass., \$2,000.

Gauger, Boston, Mass., \$2,000; weigher, Boston, Mass., \$2,000; naval officer, Boston, Mass., \$5,000; surveyor, Boston, Mass., \$5,000; deputy surveyor, Boston, Mass., \$2,500; deputy surveyor, Boston, Mass., \$2,500; appraiser, Boston, Mass., \$4,000; three assistant appraisers, Boston, Mass., each, \$2,500; seven examiners, Boston, Mass., each, \$2,000; collector, Edgartown, Mass., \$3,000; collector, Fall River, Mass., \$3,000; collector, Gloucester, Mass., \$3,000; collector, Marblehead, Mass., \$3,000; colectcor, Nantucket, Mass., \$3,000; collector, New Bedford, Mass., \$3000.

Collector, Newburyport, Mass., \$3,000; collector, Plymouth, Mass., \$3,000; collector, Salem, Mass., \$3,000; surveyor, Springfield, Mass., \$5,000; collector, Detroit, Mich., \$2,500; deputy collector, Detroit, Mich., \$2,500; appraiser, Detroit, Mich., \$3,000; collector, Grand Haven, Mich., \$2,500; surveyor, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$5,000; collector, Marquette, Mich., \$2,500; collector, Port Huron, Mich., \$2,500; deputy collector, Port Huron, Mich., \$2,500; collector, Duluth, Minn., \$2,500; collector, St. Paul, Minn., \$2,500; deputy collector, St. Paul, Minn., \$2,500; deputy collector, Minneapolis, Minn., \$2,400.

Collector, Gulfport, Miss., \$3,000; collector, Natchez, Miss., \$3,000; collector, Vicksburg, Miss., \$3,000; surveyor, Kansas City, Mo., \$5,000; deputy surveyor, Kansas City, Mo., \$2,000; surveyor, St. Joseph, Mo., \$5,000; surveyor, St. Louis, Mo., \$5,000; deputy surveyor, St. Louis, Mo., \$2,500; deputy

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surveyor, St. Louis, Mo., \$2,000; appraiser, St. Louis, Mo., \$3,000; cashier, St. Louis, Mo., \$2,000; collector, Great Falls, Mont., \$2,500; surveyor, Lincoln, Nebr., \$5,000; surveyor, Omaha, Nebr., \$5,000; collector, Portsmouth, N. H., \$3,000; collector, Bridgeton, N. J., \$3,000; collector, Burlington, N. J., \$3,000; collector, Newark, N. J., \$3,000; collector, Perth Amboy, N. J., \$5,000; collector, Somers Point, N. J., \$3,000; collector, Tuckerton, N. J., \$3,000.

Surveyor, Albany, N. Y., \$5,000; collector, Buffalo, N. Y., \$2,500; deputy collector, Buffalo, N. Y., \$2,500; appraiser, Buffalo, N. Y., \$3,000; collector, Cape Vincent, N. Y., \$2,500; collector, Dunkirk, N. Y., \$2,500; surveyor, Greenport, N. Y., \$5,000; collector, New York, N. Y., \$12,000; assistant collector, Jersey City, N. J., \$2,000; solicitor to the collector, New York, N. Y., \$5,000; cashier, New York, N. Y., \$5,000; seven deputy collectors, New York, N. Y., each, \$3,000; private secretary, New York, N. Y., \$2,500; paymaster, New York, N. Y., \$2,500; five weighers, New York, each, \$2,500; surveyor, New York, N. Y., \$8,000; four deputy surveyors, New York, N. Y., \$2,500; clerk, New York, N. Y., \$4,000; appraiser, New York, N. Y., \$8,000; three assistant appraisers, New York, N. Y., each, \$3,500; nine assistant appraisers, New York, N. Y., each \$3,000; nine general appraisers, New York, N. Y., each, \$7,000.

Solicitor of customs, New York, N. Y., \$5,000; three assistant solicitors of customs, New York, N. Y., each \$3,000; collector, Niagara Fall, N. Y., \$2,500; deputy collector, Niagara Falls, N. Y., \$2,500; collector, Ogdensburg, N. Y., \$2,500; collector, Oswego, N. Y., \$2,500; surveyor, Patchogue, N. Y., \$5,000; collector, Plattsburg, N. Y., \$2,500; deputy collector, Plattsburg, N. Y., \$2,500; surveyor, Port Jefferson, N. Y., \$5,000; collector, Rochester, N. Y., \$2,500; deputy collector, Rochester, N. Y., \$2,000; collector, Sag Harbor, N. Y., \$3,000; surveyor, Syracuse, N. Y., \$5,000; collector, Beaufort, N. C., \$2,500; collector, Elizabeth City, N. C., \$2,500; collector, Newbern, N. C., \$2,500;

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collector, Wilmington, N. C., \$2,500; collector, Pembina, N. Dak., \$3,000; surveyor, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$5,000; deputy surveyor, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$2,400; appraiser, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$3,000; cashier, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$2,000; collector, Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,500; deputy collector, Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,000; appraiser, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,000; surveyor, Columbus, Ohio, \$5,000; surveyor, Dayton, Ohio, \$5,000; collector, Sandusky, Ohio, \$2,500.

Collector, Toledo, Ohio, \$2,500; collector, Astoria, Oreg., \$3,000; collector, Coos Bay, Oreg., \$2,500; collector, Portland, Oreg., \$5,000; deputy collector, Portland, Oreg., \$2,400; appraiser, Portland, Oreg., \$3,000; cashier, Portland, Oreg., \$2,200; collector, Yaquina, Oreg., \$2,500; collector, Erie, Pa., \$2,500; collector, Philadelphia,

Deputy collector, Philadelphia, Pa., \$3,000; deputy collector, Philadelphia, Pa., \$3,000; deputy collector, Philadelphia, Pa., \$3,000; confidential clerk, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,500; cashier, Philadelphia, Pa., \$3,000; assistant cashier, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,500; assistant cashier, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,500; weigher, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,000; naval officer, Philadelphia, Pa., \$5,000; deputy naval officer, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,500; surveyor, Philadelphia, Pa., \$5,000; deputy surveyor, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,500; appraiser, Philadelphia, Pa., \$4,000; assistant appraiser, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,500; assistant appraiser, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,500; clerk, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,500; surveyor, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$5,000; appraiser, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$3,000; collector, San Juan, R. P., \$5,000; collector, Bristol, R. I., \$3,000; collector, Newport, R. I., \$3,000; collector, Providence, R. I., \$3,000; collector, Beaufort, S. C., \$3,000; collector, Charleston, S. C., \$6,000; collector, Georgetown, S. C., \$3,000.

Surveyor, Chattanooga, Tenn., \$5,000; surveyor, Knoxville, Tenn., \$5,000; surveyor, Memphis, Tenn., \$5,000; surveyor, Nashville, Tenn., \$5,000; collector, Brownsville, Tex., \$2,500; collector, Corpus Christi, Tex., \$2,500; collector, Eagle Pass., Tex., \$2,500; collector, El Paso, Tex., \$4,000; deputy collector, El Paso, Tex., \$2,000; collector, Galveston, Tex.,

\$4,500; deputy collector, Galveston, Tex., \$2,750; deputy collector, Galveston, Tex., \$2,250; cashier, Galveston, Tex., \$2,250; collector, Port Arthur, Tex., \$3,000; surveyor, Houston, Tex., \$5,000; collector, Burlington, Vt., \$2,500; deputy collector, Burlington, Vt., \$2,500; deputy collector, Montreal, Quebec, \$2,000; collector, Newport, Vt., \$3,000; deputy collector, Newport, Vt., \$2,200; collector, Alexandria, Va., \$3,000; collector, Cape Charles, Va., \$3,000; collector, Newport News, Va., \$3,000; collector, Norfolk, Va., \$3,000; collector, Petersburg, Va., \$3,000; collector, Richmond, Va., \$3,000; collector, Tappahannock, Va., \$3,000; collector, Port Townsend, Wash., \$5,500; deputy collector, Port Townsend, Wash., \$2,750; deputy collector, Port Townsend, Wash., \$2,000; deputy collector, Seattle, Wash., \$2,000; deputy collector, Tacoma, Wash., \$2,000; surveyor, Wheeling, W. Va., \$5,000; collector, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2,500; deputy collector, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2,500; deputy collector, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2,400.

Internal Revenue Service:—

Collector, Birmingham, Ala., \$3,625; collector, Little Rock, Ark., \$3,025; collector, San Francisco, Cal., \$4,500; deputy collector, San Francisco, Cal., \$2,000; agent, San Francisco, Cal., p. d. \$7; collector, Sacramento, Cal., \$3,750; collector, Denver, Colo., \$4,000; collector, Hartford, Conn., \$4,500; chief agent, Washington, D. C., p. d. \$10; collector, Jacksonville, Fla., \$4,500; collector, Atlanta, Ga., \$3,625; agent, Atlanta, Ga., p. d. \$7; collector, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$3,500; collector, Chicago, Ill., \$4,500; deputy collector, Chicago, Ill., \$2,000; agent, Chicago, Ill., p. d. \$7; collector, East St. Louis, Ill., \$4,125; agent, Greenville, Ill., p. d. \$7; collector, Peoria, Ill., \$4,500; deputy collector, Peoria, Ill., \$2,000; collector, Springfield, Ill., \$4,500; deputy collector, Springfield, Ill., \$2,000; collector, Indianapolis, Ind., \$4,500; deputy collector, Indianapolis, Ind., \$2,000; collector, Terre Haute, Ind., \$4,500; deputy collector, Terre Haute, Ind., \$2,000; collector, Burlington, Iowa, \$3,625; collector, Dubuque, Iowa, \$3,375; collector, Leavenworth, Kans.,

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\$3,125; collector, Covington, Ky., \$4,500; deputy collector, Covington, Ky., \$2,000; collector, Danville, Ky., \$4,500; deputy collector, Danville, Ky., \$2,000; collector, Lexington, Ky., \$4,500; deputy collector, Lexington, Ky., \$2,000; collector, Louisville, Ky., \$4,500; deputy collector, Louisville, Ky., \$2,000.

Agent, Louisville, Ky., p. d. \$7; collector, Owensboro, Ky., \$4,500; deputy collector, Owensboro, Ky., \$2,000; collector, New Orleans, La., \$4,500; agent, New Orleans, La., p. d. \$7; collector, Baltimore, Md., \$4,500; deputy collector, Baltimore, Md., \$2,000; agent, Baltimore, Md., p. d. \$7; collector, Boston, Mass., \$4,500; deputy collector, Boston, Mass., \$2,000; agent, Boston, Mass., p. d. \$7; collector, Detroit, Mich., \$4,500; deputy collector, Detroit, Mich., \$2,000; collector, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$4,125; collector, St. Paul, Minn., \$4,500; collector, Kansas City, Mo., \$4,500; collector, St. Louis, Mo., \$4,500; deputy collector, St. Louis, Mo., \$2,000; agent, St. Louis, Mo., p. d. \$7; collector, Omaha, Nebr., \$4,500; deputy collector, Omaha, Nebr., \$2,000; agent, Omaha, Nebr., p. d. \$7; collector, Portsmouth, N. H., \$3,625; collector, Camden, N. J., \$3,500; collector, Newark, N. J., \$4,500; deputy collector, Newark, N. J., \$2,000; collector, Santa Fe, N. Mex., \$2,500; collector, Albany, N. Y., \$4,500; deputy collector, Albany, N. Y., \$2,000; agent, Albany, N. Y., p. d. \$7; agent, Albany, N. Y., p. d. \$7; collector, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$4,500; deputy collector, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2,000; collector, New York, N. Y., \$4,500; collector New York, N. Y., \$4,500; deputy collector, New York, N. Y., \$2,000; Deputy collector, New York, N. Y., \$2,000; agent, New York, N. Y., p. d. \$7; collector, Rochester, N. Y., \$4,500; deputy collector, Rochester, N. Y., \$2,000.

Collector, Syracuse, N. Y., \$4,500; deputy collector, Syracuse, N. Y., \$2,000; collector, Raleigh, N. C., \$4,500; collector, Asheville, N. C., \$4,500; agent, North and South Carolina, p. d. \$7; collector, Athens, Ohio, \$4,500; collector, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$4,500; deputy collector, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$2,000;

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agent, Cincinnati, Ohio, p. d. \$7; collector, Cleveland, Ohio, \$4,500; deputy collector, Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,000; collector, Toledo, Ohio, \$4,500; deputy collector, Toledo, Ohio, \$2,000; collector, Portland, Oreg., \$3,125; collector, Lancaster, Pa., \$4,500; collector, Philadelphia, Pa., \$4,500 deputy collector, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,000; agent Pennsylvania and New Jersey, p. d. \$7; collector, Pittsburg, Pa., \$4,500; deputy collector, Pittsburg, Pa., \$2,000; collector, Scranton, Pa., \$4,500; collector, Columbia, S. C. \$4,125; collector, Aberdeen, S. Dak., \$2,750; collector, Bristol, Tenn., \$4,000; collector, Nashville, Tenn., \$4,500; deputy collector, Nashville, Tenn., \$2,000; collector, Austin, Tex., \$3,625; collector, Dallas, Tex., \$2,750; collector, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$4,500; collector, Abingdon, Va., \$4,500; deputy collector, Abingdon, Va., \$2,000.

Collector, Richmond, Va., \$4,500; deputy collector, Richmond, Va., \$2,000; agent, Richmond, Va., p. d. \$7; collector, Tacoma, Wash., \$4,000; collector, Parkersburg, W. Va., \$4,500; collector, Madison, Wis., \$4,375; collector, Milwaukee, Wis., \$4,500; deputy collector, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2,000; agent, Milwaukee, Wis., p. d. \$7; agent, Milwaukee, Wis., p. d. \$7; agent, New England division, p. d. \$7; agent, at large, p. d. \$7; agent, at large p. d. \$7; agent, at large, p. d. \$7; agent, at large, p. d. \$7; agent at large, p. d. \$7.

Life Saving Service:—

General superintendent, \$4,500; assistant general superintendent, \$2,500; principal clerk, \$2,000; title and contract clerk, \$2,000. All located in Washington, D. C.

Public Health and Marine Hospital Service:—

Surgeon general, \$5,000; assistant surgeon general, two, \$4,000 each, two at \$3,770; one at \$3,190; inspector of repairs, \$2,200; assistant surgeon, \$2,000; director, hygienic laboratory, \$3,225; assistant, \$2,000; chief of division, one at \$3,800; one at \$3,600.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney General, \$12,000.

Solicitor General, \$10,000.

Assistant to the Attorney General, \$7,000.

Assistant Attorney General, four, \$5,000 each.

Assistant Attorney General, Interior Dept., \$5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, Post Office Dept., \$5,000.

Solicitor, State Dept., \$5,000.

Solicitor, Internal Revenue, \$5,000.

Chief Clerk, \$3,500.

Private secretary, \$3,000.

Disbursing clerk, \$2,750.

Appointment clerk, \$2,000.

Chief of division, \$2,500.

General agent, \$4,000.

Supt. of Prisons, \$4,000.

Assistant attorneys, two at \$3,000; one at \$2,750; five at \$2,500; one at \$2,400; two at \$2,000.

Pardon attorney, \$2,750.

Special assistants Attorney General, three at \$5,000; one at \$3,250; two at \$3,000; three at \$2,500.

Special attorneys, two at \$3,000; assistant attorneys, five at \$3,000; special examiner, \$2,750; examiners, two at \$2,500; four at \$2,250; one at \$2,000.

Assistant general agent, \$3,000; special agent, \$5,000; special agent, \$2,500; special attorneys in the field, three, \$8 per day each.

Court of Claims:—

Chief Justice, \$6,500.

Four judges, each \$6,000.

Court of Custom Appeals:—

Five judges, each \$7,000.

Commerce Court:—

Five judges, each \$7,000.

Spanish Treaty Claims Commission:—

Commissioners, five, at \$5,000 each; clerk, \$3,500; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner to take testimony, two at \$2,500, and five at \$8 per day each.

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Defense of suit, Attorney General, \$5,000; special counsel, \$5,000; assistant attorney, two, \$4,200; one at \$3,100; five at \$2,800; special agent, \$2,600; special examiner at \$2,400; financial clerk, \$2,000.

U. S. Penitentiaries:—

Fort Leavenworth: Warden, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000; superintendent of construction, \$2,250.

Atlanta: Warden, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000, superintendent of construction, \$2,400.

McNeil Island, Wash: Warden, \$2,000; deputy, \$1,200.

U. S. Jail, Washington, D. C.: Warden, \$2,000.

Reform School, Washington, D. C.: superintendent, \$2,000.

District Attorneys and Marshals:—

Maine—Dist. Atty., Portland, \$3,000; marshal, \$3,000.

Massachusetts—Dist. Atty., Boston, \$5,000, assistants, two at \$2,500; one at \$2,000; marshal, \$5,000; deputy, \$2,000.

New Hampshire—Dist. Atty. and marshal, Concord, \$2,000 each.

Rhode Island—Dist. Atty., Providence, \$2,500, marshal, \$2,000.

Connecticut—Dist. Atty., Hartford, \$2,500, marshal, \$2,000.

Northern New York—Dist. Atty., Binghamton, \$4,500; asst., \$2,000; marshal, Auburn, \$5,000, deputy, \$2,000.

Southern New York—Dist. Atty., New York, \$10,000; assts., two, \$5,000 each; three at \$4,000 each; one at \$3,000; one at \$2,500; marshal, \$5,000; deputy, \$2,750; deputy, two at \$2,000; naturalization examiners, one at \$2,250 and one at \$2,200.

Eastern New York—Dist. Atty., Brooklyn, \$4,500; asst., \$2,400; marshal, \$4,000.

Western New York—Dist. Atty., Buffalo, \$4,500; asst., \$2,500; marshal, Elmira, \$5,000; deputy, \$2,000.

Vermont—Dist. Atty., St. Johnsbury, \$3,000; marshal, Rutland, \$2,500.

Delaware—Dist. Atty., and marshal, Wilmington, \$2,000 each.

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New Jersey—Dist. Atty., Newark, and marshal, Trenton, \$3,000 each.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Dist. Atty., Phila., \$4,500; one asst., \$2,500; one asst., \$2,000; special asst., \$2,500; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000; naturalization examiner, \$2,200.

Middle Pennsylvania—Dist. Atty., Harrisburg, \$4,500; asst., \$2,000; marshal, Scranton, \$4,000.

Western Pennsylvania—Dist. Atty., Pittsburg, \$4,500; asst., \$2,000; special asst., \$2,500; marshal, \$4,000; naturalization examiner, \$2,000.

Maryland—Dist. Atty., Baltimore, \$4,000; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$3,500.

Eastern North Carolina—Dist. Atty., and marshal, Raleigh, \$4,000 each.

Western North Carolina—Dist. Atty., Winston-Salem, \$4,500; asst., Statesville, \$2,000; marshal, Greensboro, \$4,500; deputy, \$2,000.

South Carolina—Dist. Atty., Charleston, \$4,500; marshal, \$4,500; deputy, \$2,000.

Eastern Virginia—Dist. Atty., Richmond, \$4,000; marshal, \$3,500.

Western Virginia—Dist. Atty., Roanoke, \$4,500; marshal, Staunton, \$4,000.

Northern West Virginia—Dist. Atty., Parkersburg, \$4,500; marshal, \$4,000.

Southern West Virginia—Dist. Atty., Huntington, \$4,500; marshal, \$4,000; asst. dist. atty., Charleston, \$2,000.

Northern Alabama—Dist. atty. and marshal, Birmingham, \$4,000 each.

Middle Alabama—Dist. atty. and marshal, Montgomery, \$4,000 each.

Southern Alabama—Dist. atty. and marshal, Mobile, \$3,000 each.

Northern Florida—Dist. atty., Pensacola, \$3,500; marshal, \$3,000.

Southern Florida—Dist. atty., Jacksonville, \$3,500; marshal, \$3,000.

Northern Georgia—Dist. atty., Atlanta, \$5,000.

Southern Georgia—Dist. atty. and marshal, Macon, \$3,500 each; asst. dist. atty., \$2,500.

Eastern Louisiana—Dist. atty., New Orleans, \$3,500; asst., \$2,500; marshal, \$3,000.

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Western Louisiana—Dist. atty. and marshal, Shreveport, \$2,500 each.

Northern Mississippi—Dist. atty., Oxford, \$3,500; marshal, \$3,000.

Southern Mississippi—Dist. atty., Jackson, \$3,500; marshal, \$3,000.

Northern Texas—Dist. atty., Dallas., \$3,500; marshal, \$3,000.

Southern Texas—Dist. atty., Houston, \$3,500; marshal, Galveston, \$3,500.

Eastern Texas—Dist. atty. and marshal, Beaumont, \$5,000 each; asst. dist. attv., Paris, \$2,000; deputy marshal, one, \$2,500, one, \$2,000.

Western Texas—Dist. atty., Waco, and marshal, San Antonio, \$4,000 each; deputy, \$2,000.

Eastern Kentucky—Dist. atty and marshal, Covington, \$5,000 each; asst. dist. atty, \$2,000.

Western Kentucky—Dist. atty. and marshal, Louisville, \$5,000 each; asst. dist. atty., \$2,400.

Eastern Michigan—Dist. atty. and marshal, Detroit, \$4,000 each; asst. dist. atty., \$2,000.

Western Michigan—Dist. atty., Grand Rapids, \$3,500; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$3,000.

Northern Ohio—Dist. atty., Cleveland, \$4,500; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$4,000.

Southern Ohio—Dist. atty., Cincinnati, \$4,500; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000.

Eastern Tennessee—Dist. atty., Knoxville, \$4,500; marshal, \$4,000.

Middle Tennessee—Dist. atty., Nashville, \$4,500; marshal, \$4,000.

Western Tennessee—Dist. atty., Memphis, \$4,500; marshal, \$4,000.

Northern Illinois—Dist. atty., Chicago, \$10,000; asst., \$5,000; asst., \$4,200; asst. \$3,200; assts., five, \$2,500; asst., \$2,250; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$5,000; deputy, \$2,500; naturalization examiner, \$2,000.

Eastern Illinois—Dist. atty., Danville, \$5,000; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000.

Southern Illinois—Dist. atty., Springfield, \$5,000; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$4,500.

Indiana—Dist. atty., Indianapolis, \$5,000; asst., \$2,500; marshal, \$4,500.

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Eastern Wisconsin—Dist. atty. and marshal, Milwaukee, \$4,000 each.

Western Wisconsin—Dist. atty. and marshal, Madison, \$4,000 each.

Eastern Arkansas—Dist. atty. and marshal, Little Rock, \$4,000 each; deputy marshal, \$2,000.

Western Arkansas—Dist. atty. and marshal, Fort Smith, \$5,000 each.

Colorado—Dist. atty. and marshal, Denver, \$4,000 each; deputy marshal, \$2,000.

Northern Iowa—Dist. atty., Sioux City, \$4,500; marshal, Dubuque, \$4,000.

Southern Iowa—Dist. atty., Des Moines, \$4,500; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000.

Kansas—Dist. atty., Topeka, \$4,500; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$4,000.

Minnesota—Dist. atty., St. Paul, \$4,000; asst., \$2,500; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000.

Eastern Missouri—Dist. atty., St. Louis, \$4,500; asst., \$2,500; marshal, \$4,000.

Western Missouri—Dist. Atty., Kansas City, \$4,500; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000.

Nebraska—Dist. Atty., and assistant attorney, Omaha, \$4,000 each; marshal, \$4,000; Asst. Dist. Atty., Lincoln, \$2,000.

North Dakota—Dist. Atty., and marshal, Fargo, \$4,000 each.

South Dakota—Dist. Atty., and marshal, \$4,000 each, and Asst. Dist. Atty., \$2,000, Sioux Falls.

Utah—Dist. Atty., \$4,000; marshal, \$3,500; Salt Lake City.

Wyoming—Dist. Atty., \$4,000; marshal, \$3,500, Cheyenne.

Oklahoma—Dist. Atty., \$4,000; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,500, Muskogee.

Dist. Atty., \$4,000; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,500, South McAlester.

Dist. Atty., and marshal, \$4,000 each; deputy, \$2,500, Ardmore.

Dist. Atty., and marshal, \$5,000 each; Asst. Dist. Atty., and deputy marshal each, \$2,000, Guthrie.

New Mexico—Dist. Atty., Lascruces, \$4,000; asst., Las Vatgas, \$2,000; asst., Albuquerque, \$2,000; marshal, \$4,000.

Northern California—Dist. Atty., San Francisco, \$4,500; asst., \$2,500; two assts., \$2,000 each; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,500.

Southern California—Dist. Atty., Los Angeles, \$4,000; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000.

Idaho—Dist. Atty., and marshal, Boise, \$4,000; Asst., Dist. Atty., Lewiston, \$2,500.

Montana—Dist. Atty., Helena, \$4,000; marshal, \$3,500; deputy, \$2,250.

Nevada—Dist. Atty., Carson City, \$3,000; marshal, \$2,500.

Oregon—Dist. Atty., Portland, \$4,500; marshal, \$4,000.

Eastern Washington—Dist. Atty., Spokane, \$4,500; marshal, \$4,000.

Western Washington—Dist. Atty., Seattle, \$4,500; asst., \$2,500; marshal, Tacoma, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,250.

Alaska, first division—

Dist. Atty., Juneau, \$3,000; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000; asst., dist. atty., Ketchikan, \$2,000.

Alaska, second division—

Asst., dist. atty., Nome, \$2,500; asst. dist. atty., \$2,500; asst. dist. atty., \$2,500; marshal, \$4,000; deputy marshal, \$3,000; deputy marshal, \$2,500; deputy marshal, \$2,500; deputy marshal, \$2,000; deputy marshal, \$2,000; deputy marshal, Council, \$2,300; deputy marshal, Nulato, 2,000; deputy marshal, St. Michael, \$2,000; deputy marshal, Solomon, \$2,000; deputy marshal, Candle, \$2,500; deputy marshal, Teller, \$2,300.

Alaska third division—

District attorney, Fairbanks, \$3,000; asst. dist. atty., \$2,000; asst. dist. atty., Valdez, \$2,000; asst. dist. atty., Seward, \$2,000; asst. dist. atty., Valdez, \$2,000; marshal, Fairbanks, \$4,000; deputy marshal, \$2,500; deputy marshal, \$2,000; deputy marshal, \$2,000; deputy marshal, \$2,000;; deputy marshal, Circle City, \$2,000; deputy marshal, Cleary, \$2,000;

deputy marshal, Eagle, \$2,000; deputy marshal, Rampart, \$2,000; deputy marshal, Shelton, \$2,000; deputy marshal, Tanana, \$2,000; deputy marshal, Wickersham, \$2,000.

Arizona—Dist. atty., Phoenix, \$4,000; asst., \$2,000; marshal, Tucson, \$4,000.

Hawaii—Dist. atty., Honolulu, \$3,000; asst., \$2,000; marshal, \$2,500.

Porto Rico—Dist. atty., \$4,000; marshal, \$3,500.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Dates Upon Which Present Incumbents Were Appointed.

Alabama, Northern, Oliver D. Street, ap't'd Jan. 14, 1908.

Alabama, Middle, Warren S. Reese, ap't'd Apr. 25, 1910.

Alabama, Southern, Wm. H. Armbrecht, ap't'd Feb. 2, 1908.

Alaska, 1st Div., John Rustgard, ap't'd June 20, 1910.

Alaska, 2d Div., Bernard S. Rodey, ap't'd Dec. 13, 1910.

Alaska, 3d Div., George R. Walker, ap't'd Dec. 19, 1910.

Alaska, 4th Div., James J. Crossley, ap't'd May 18, 1908.

Arizona, Joseph E. Morrison, ap't'd Jan. 11, 1910.

Arkansas, Eastern, Wm. G. Whipple, ap't'd May 18, 1909.

Arkansas, Western, J. I. Worthington, ap't'd May 26, 1909.

California, Northern, Robt. T. Devlin, ap't'd Apr. 25, 1910.

California, Southern, A. I. McCormick, ap't'd Apr. 19, 1909.

Colorado, Thomas Ward, Jr., ap't'd Feb. 17, 1908.

Connecticut, John T. Robinson, ap't'd. Apr. 2, 1908.

Delaware, John P. Nields, ap't'd Dec. 10, 1907.

District of Columbia, Clarence R. Wilson, ap't'd Apr. 6, 1910.

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Florida, Northern, Fred C. Cubberly, ap't'd Jan. 12, 1909.

Florida, Southern, John M. Cheney, ap't'd Jan. 25, 1910.

Georgia, Northern, Farish C. Tate, ap't'd Apr. 6, 1910.

Georgia, Southern, Marion Erwin, ap't'd Jan. 11, 1910.

Hawaii (term 6 years), Robt. W. Breckons, ap't'd Feb. 10, 1908.

Idaho, Curg H. Lingenfelter, ap't'd Dec. 16, 1908.

Illinois, Northern, Jas. H. Wilkerson, ap't'd Aug. 1, 1911.

Illinois, Eastern, Wm. E. Trautmann, ap't'd Feb. 22, 1910.

Illinois, Southern, Wm. A. Northcott, ap't'd May 6, 1910.

Indiana, Charles W. Miller, ap't'd Apr. 1, 1909.

Iowa, Northern, Frederick F. Faville, ap't'd Dec. 10, 1907.

Iowa, Southern, Marcellus L. Temple, ap't'd Dec. 17, 1907.

Kansas, Harry J. Bone, ap't'd Dec. 18, 1905.

Kentucky, Eastern, Edwin P. Morrow, ap't'd Jan. 26, 1911.

Kentucky, Western, George Du Relle, ap't'd Mar. 2, 1911.

Louisiana, Eastern, Charlton R. Beattie, ap't'd Feb. 18, 1909.

Louisiana, Western, E. H. Randolph, ap't'd Jan. 1, 1911.

Maine, Robt. T. Whitehouse, ap't'd Jan. 16, 1910.

Maryland, John P. Hill, ap't'd Apr. 4, 1910.

Massachusetts, Asa P. French, ap't'd Jan. 11, 1910.

Michigan, Eastern, Arthur J. Tuttle, ap't'd Sept. 1, 1911.

Michigan, Western, Fred C. Wetmore, ap't'd Dec. 13, 1910.

Minnesota, Charles C. Houpt, ap't'd June 7, 1910.

Mississippi, Northern, William D. Frazee, ap't'd Jan. 31, 1910.

Mississippi, Southern, Robert C. Lee, ap't'd May 9, 1911.

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Missouri, Eastern, Charles A. Houts, ap't'd Jan. 27, 1910.

Missouri, Western, Leslie J. Lyons, ap't'd. June 24, 1910.

Montana, James W. Freeman, ap't'd June 1, 1908.

Nebraska, Francis S. Howell, ap't'd Feb. 1, 1910.

Nevada, Samuel Platt, ap't'd Jan. 19, 1910.

New Hampshire, Charles W. Hoitt, ap't'd Feb. 12, 1911.

New Jersey, John B. Vreeland, ap't'd Dec. 10, 1907.

New Mexico, David J. Leahy, ap't'd Dec. 16, 1907.

New York, Northern, George B. Curtiss, ap't'd Apr. 1, 1909.

New York, Southern, Henry A. Wise, ap't'd Apr. 1, 1909.

New York, Eastern, Wm. J. Youngs, ap't'd Jan. 18, 1911.

New York, Western, John Lord O'Brian, ap't'd March 4, 1909.

North Carolina, Eastern, Herbert F. Seawell, ap't'd Feb. 28, 1910.

North Carolina, Western, Alfred E. Holton, ap't'd Jan. 31, 1911.

North Dakota, Edw. Engerud, ap't'd Jan. 31, 1911.

Ohio, Northern, U. G. Denman, ap't'd May 9, 1911.

Ohio, Southern, S. T. McPherson, ap't'd Dec. 10, 1907.

Oklahoma, Eastern, Wm. J. Gregg, ap't'd Jan. 13, 1908.

Oklahoma, Western, John Embry, ap't'd Feb. 19, 1908.

Oregon, John McCourt, ap't'd March 17, 1908.

Pennsylvania, Eastern, J. Whitaker Thompson, ap't'd Apr. 29, 1908.

Pennsylvania, Middle, Andrew B. Dunsmore, ap't'd March 3, 1911.

Pennsylvania, Western, John H. Jordan, ap't'd Apr. 15, 1909.

Porto Rico, Byron S. Ambler, ap't'd Feb. 23, 1911.

Rhode Island, Walter R. Stiness, ap't'd. Sept. 1 1911.

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South Carolina, Ernest F. Cochran, ap't'd Feb. 1, 1910.

South Dakota, Edward E. Wagner, ap't'd Apr. 1, 1909.

Tennessee, Eastern, James B. Cox, ap't'd May 11, 1910.

Tennessee, Middle, Abram M. Tillman, ap't'd Feb. 1, 1910.

Tennessee, Western, Casey Todd, ap't'd June 8, 1910.

Texas, Northern, Wm. H. Atwell, ap't'd June, 19, 1910.

Texas, Southern, Lock McDaniel, ap't'd Jan. 16, 1907.

Texas, Eastern, James W. Ownby, ap't'd July 1, 1910.

Texas, Western, Charles A. Boynton, ap't'd June 19, 1910.

Utah, Hiram E. Booth, ap't'd June 27, 1910.

Vermont, Alexander Dunnett, ap't'd Dec. 13, 1910.

Virginia, Eastern, Lunsford L. Lewis, ap't'd Jan. 25, 1910.

Virginia, Western, Barnes Gillespie, ap't'd March 9, 1910.

Washington, Eastern, Oscar Cain, ap't'd Dec. 13, 1910.

Washington, Western, Elmer Ely Todd, ap't'd Dec. 10, 1907.

West Virginia, Northern, H. Roy Waugh, ap't'd Jan. 6, 1910.

West Virginia, Southern, Harold A. Ritz, ap't'd Apr. 26, 1909.

Wisconsin, Eastern, Guy D. Goff, ap't'd July 6, 1911.

Wisconsin, Western, George H. Gordon, ap't'd Apr. 26, 1909.

Wyoming, Timothy F. Burke, ap't'd Dec. 10, 1907.

MARSHALS.**Dates Upon Which Present Incumbents Were Appointed.**

Alabama, Northern, Pope M. Long, ap't'd Jan. 14, 1910.

Alabama, Middle, Benjamin E. Walker, ap't'd Jan. 31, 1910.

Alabama, Southern, Gilbert B. Deans, ap't'd Jan. 14, 1908.

Alaska, 1st Div., Herbert L. Faulkner, ap't'd May 9, 1911.

Alaska, 2d Div. Thomas C. Powell, ap't'd June 16, 1909.

Alaska, 3d Div., Harvey P. Sullivan, ap't'd July 1, 1909.

Alaska, 4th Div., Henry K. Love, ap't'd Jan. 13, 1909.

Arizona, Charles A. Overlock, ap't'd Jan. 11, 1910.

Arkansas, Eastern, Harmon L. Remmel, ap't'd May 25, 1910.

Arkansas, Western, John F. Mayes, ap't'd May 4, 1910.

California, Northern, Charles T. Elliott, ap't'd June 22, 1910.

California, Southern, L. V. Youngworth, ap't'd June 22, 1910.

Colorado, Dewey C. Bailey, ap't'd Mar. 2, 1911.

Connecticut, Sidney E. Hawley, ap't'd Jan. 31, 1911.

Delaware, Ralph I. Flinn, ap't'd Dec. 21, 1910.

District of Columbia, Aulick Palmer, ap't'd Jan. 9, 1910.

Florida, Northern, Thos. F. McGourin, ap't'd Feb. 27, 1911.

Florida, Southern, John F. Horr, ap't'd Feb. 18, 1910.

Georgia, Northern, Walter H. Johnson, ap't'd Jan. 11, 1910.

Georgia, Southern, George F. White, ap't'd Jan. 20, 1909.

Hawaii (term 6 years), Eugene R. Hendry, ap't'd Feb. 10, 1908.

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Idaho, Shadrach L. Hodgin, ap't'd Dec. 16, 1908.
Illinois, Northern, Luman T. Hoy, ap't'd Aug. 1, 1911.
Illinois, Eastern, Charles P. Hitch, ap't'd Feb. 22, 1910.
Illinois, Southern, Wm. H. Behrens, ap't'd May 6, 1910.
Indiana, Edward H. Schmidt, ap't'd May 9, 1911.
Iowa, Northern, Edward Knott, ap't'd Dec. 10, 1907.
Iowa, Southern, Frank B. Clark, ap't'd Dec. 10, 1907.
Kansas, John R. Harrison, ap't'd July 24, 1911.
Kentucky, Eastern, Asbury B. Patrick, ap't'd Jan. 25, 1910.
Kentucky, Western, George W. Long, ap't'd June 7, 1910.
Louisiana, Eastern, Victor Loisel, ap't'd May 19, 1908.
Louisiana, Western, Ben Ingouf, ap't'd Dec. 13, 1910.
Maine, Henry W. Mayo, ap't'd Dec. 10, 1907.
Maryland, George W. Padgett, ap't'd July 17, 1910.
Massachusetts, Guy Murchie, ap't'd Apr. 28, 1908.
Michigan, Eastern, Milo D. Campbell, ap't'd May 2, 1910.
Michigan, Western, Nicholas J. Whelan, ap't'd Feb. 1, 1911.
Minnesota, Wm. H. Grimshaw, ap't'd Dec. 19, 1907.
Mississippi, Northern, Aaron M. Storer, ap't'd Apr. 28, 1908.
Mississippi, Southern, Frederick W. Collins, ap't'd Feb. 6, 1910.
Missouri, Eastern, Ed. F. Regenhardt, ap't'd June 21, 1910.
Missouri, Western, Albert J. Martin, ap't'd Dec. 13, 1910.
Montana, William Lindsay, ap't'd May 1, 1911.
Nebraska, William P. Warner, ap't'd Jan. 25, 1910.
Nevada, H. J. Humphreys, ap't'd May 18, 1910.
New Hampshire, Eugene P. Nute, ap't'd Dec. 19, 1907.

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New Jersey, Thomas J. Alcott, ap't'd May 17, 1910.

New Mexico, Creighton M. Foraker, ap't'd Jan. 11, 1910.

New York, Northern, Van Rensselaer Weaver, ap't'd Jan. 17, 1910.

New York, Southern, William Henkel, ap't'd Jan. 17, 1910.

New York, Eastern, Chas. J. Haubert, ap't'd Apr. 22, 1910.

New York, Western, Wm. R. Compton, ap't'd Jan. 26, 1909.

North Carolina, Eastern, Claudius Dockery, ap't'd March 8, 1910.

North Carolina, Western, Wm. E. Logan, ap't'd March 8, 1910.

North Dakota, James F. Shea, ap't'd Feb. 18, 1910.

Ohio, Northern, Hyman D. Davis, ap't'd Aug. 22, 1911.

Ohio, Southern, Eugene L. Lewis, ap't'd Jan. 26, 1911.

Oklahoma, Eastern, Samuel G. Victor, ap't'd Mar. 31, 1908.

Oklahoma, Western, William S. Cade, ap't'd Feb. 15, 1911.

Oregon, Leslie M. Scott, ap't'd Aug. 22, 1911.

Pennsylvania, Eastern, John B. Robinson, ap't'd Jan. 10, 1905.

Pennsylvania, Middle, James M. Yeager, ap't'd Dec. 21, 1907.

Pennsylvania, Western, Enos Hadsell Porter, ap't'd Jan. 24, 1910.

Porto Rico, Harry S. Hubbard, ap't'd Jan. 25, 1910.

Rhode Island, Daniel R. Ballon, ap't'd Feb. 20, 1910.

South Carolina, J. Duncan Adams, ap't'd March 1, 1911.

South Dakota, Seth Bullock, ap't'd Feb. 8, 1910.

Tennessee, Eastern, James S. Crumbliss, ap't'd Apr. 25, 1910.

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Tennessee, Middle, John W. Overall, ap't'd March 9, 1910.
Tennessee, Western, J. Sam Johnson, ap't'd Apr. 25, 1910.
Texas, Northern, George H. Green, ap't'd March 2, 1911.
Texas, Southern, Calvin G. Brewster, ap't'd Feb. 8, 1911.
Texas, Eastern, Dupont B. Lyon, ap't'd June 6, 1910.
Texas, Western, Eugene Nolte, ap't'd March 4, 1910.
Utah, James H. Anderson, ap't'd July 23, 1909.
Vermont, Horace W. Bailey, ap't'd Dec. 10, 1907.
Virginia, Eastern, Clarence G. Smithers, ap't'd Jan. 25, 1910.
Virginia, Western, Robert A. Fulwiler, ap't'd Mar. 20, 1910.
Washington, Eastern, W. A. Halteman, apt'd Feb. 15, 1911.
Washington, Western, Jos. R. H. Jacoby, ap't'd Feb. 15, 1911.
West Virginia, Northern, James E. Doyle, ap't'd Jan. 6, 1910.
West Virginia, Southern, Frank H. Tyree, ap't'd Jan. 6, 1910.
Wisconsin, Eastern, Harry A. Weil, ap't'd July 6, 1911.
Wisconsin, Western, Rockwell J. Flint, ap't'd Feb. 10, 1908.
Wyoming, Louis G. Davis, ap't'd Feb. 28, 1907.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, \$12,000.
Assistant Secretary, \$4,500.
Chief Clerk, \$3,000.
Private Secretary to the Secretary, \$2,500.
Disbursing Clerk, \$2,500.
Appointment Clerk, \$2,000.
Chiefs of Divisions, four, \$2,000 each.
Board of Ordnance and Fortification—
Civilian member, \$5,000.

OFFICE SEEKERS' BLUE BOOK. 123

Military Academy, West Point—
Superintendent, \$5,000.

Alaska Road Commission—
Superintendent, Alaska, \$4,000.
Superintendent, Alaska, \$3,600.
Superintendent, Alaska, \$2,700.
Superintendent, Alaska, \$2,400.
Superintendent, Alaska, \$2,100.

National Park Commissions—
Chickamauga and Chattanooga, chairman, \$3,600;
commissioner, \$3,600.

Gettysburg, chairman, \$3,600; two commissioners,
\$3,600 each.

Shiloh, chairman, \$3,000; commissioners, two,
\$3,000 each; secretary and historian, \$3,000.

Vicksburg, chairman, \$3,600; commissioners, two,
\$3,600 each; secretary and historian, \$3,600.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—
Board of managers—President, \$4,000; secretary,
\$2,000; treasurer, \$4,000.

Assistant general treasurer and assistant inspector-general, New York, \$2,500; inspector general and chief surgeon, \$3,500; assitsant inspector-general, two, \$2,500 each.

Eastern branch, Togus, Maine—Governor, \$3,000;
treasurer, \$2,062.50; surgeon, \$2,000.

Central branch, Dayton, Ohio—Governor, \$3,300;
treasurer, \$2,525; surgeon, \$2,400; quartermaster,
\$2,000.

Southern branch, Hampton, Va.—Governor, \$3,000;
treasurer, \$2,062.50; surgeon, \$2,400.

Western branch, Leavenworth, Kan.—Governor,
\$3,000; treasurer, \$2,062.50; surgeon, \$2,400.

Northwestern branch, Milwaukee, Wis.—Governor,
\$3,000; treasurer, \$2,062.50; surgeon, \$2,400.

Pacific branch, Los Angeles—Governor, \$3,000;
treasurer, \$2,062.50; surgeon, \$2,400.

Marion (Ind), branch—Governor, \$3,000; treasurer,
\$2,062.50, surgeon, \$2,400.

Danville (III), branch—Governor, \$3,000; treasurer,
\$2,062.50; surgeon, \$2,400.

Mountain branch, Johnson City, Tenn.—Governor,
\$3,000; treasurer, \$2,062.50; surgeon, \$2,000.

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Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.—
Governor and surgeon, \$2,750; treasurer, \$2,062.50.
Isthmian Canal Commission—

Commissioners: Chairman, \$15,000; army officers, four, \$14,000 each; civilians, two, \$14,000, each; secretary, \$10,000; assistant, \$3,600.

Hundreds of positions at good salaries of designers, engineers, auditors, Purchasing Deputies, attorneys, etc.

The completion of the canal will throw hundreds of people out of employment. These are now under the Classified Service.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General, \$12,000.

Chief clerk, \$3,000.

Private secretary, \$2,500.

Purchasing agent, \$4,000.

Appointment clerk, \$2,000.

Disbursing clerk, \$2,250.

Chief inspector, \$4,000.

Inspectors, fifteen at \$3,000; ten at \$2,400; fifteen at \$2,250; fifteen at \$2,000 each.

First Asst. PMG., \$5,000—Superintendent of divisions, \$4,000; two at \$3,000 each; chief clerk, \$2,500; asst. supts. of divisions, twelve at \$2,000.

Second Asst. PMG., \$4,500—General superintendent, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; chief clerk of division, \$2,000; superintendents of divisions, twelve at \$3,000 each; chief of division, four at \$2,000.

Third Asst. PMG., \$4,500—chief clerk, \$2,500; supt. of divisions, \$3,500; two at \$2,750 each; two at \$2,250 each; chief of division, \$2,000; asst. supts. seven, at \$2,000 each; special agents, four at \$2,000; stamped envelope agent, \$2,500; postal card agent, \$2,500.

Fourth Asst. PMG., \$4,500—Chief clerk, \$2,500; supt. of division, \$3,000; two at \$2,500 each.

Thousands of Postmasters.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, \$12,000.
Private Secretary, \$2,500.
Assistant Secretary, \$5,000.
Chief Clerk, \$3,000.
Disbursing Clerk, \$2,250.
Confidential Clerk, \$2,250.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, \$12,000.
First assistant, \$6,000; asst secy., \$4,500.
Chief clerk and supt., \$2,000.
Private secretary, \$2,500.
Indian inspector and chief irrigation engineer,
\$3,500; same, \$2,500.
Indian inspector in the field, twelve at \$2,500
each.
Chief of divisions, four and chiefs of appoint-
ments of finance and of supplies, \$2,250 each.
Chief of pension appeals, \$2,500; members,
twenty-six, \$2,000 each.
Assistant attorney, one at \$3,000; one at \$2,750;
three at \$2,500; four at \$2,250 and ten at \$2,000
each.

Land Office—

Commissioner of the general land office, \$5,000.
Asst. commissioner, \$3,500.
Chief clerk, \$2,500.
Recorder, \$2,000.
Depositor of public monies, \$2,000.
Chiefs of divisions, two at \$2,400; nine at \$2,000.
Principal examiner of land claims and contests,
twelve, \$2,000 each.
Examiner of mineral claims, etc., two at \$2,000
each.
Inspector of land offices in the field, three at
\$2,000 each.
Mine inspectors in New Mexico, \$2,000.
Surveyor-general, Juneau, Alaska, \$4,000.

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Surveyor-general, Helena, Mont.; Portland, Ore.; Boise, Idaho; San Francisco, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Phoenix, Olympia, Denver; Sante Fe, Huron, S. D.; Bismark, N. D. and Juneau, Alaska, \$2,000 each.

Registers and receivers, not to exceed \$3,000 each.

Indian Bureau—

Commissioner of Indian affairs, \$5,000.

Assistant commissioner, \$3,000.

Chief clerk, \$2,250.

Chief of division, three, at \$2,000 each.

Supt. of Indian schools, \$3,000.

Secretary of Board of Commissioners, \$2,500.

Commissioner Five Civilized Tribes, \$5,000; chief clerk, disbursing agent, \$2,000 each.

Indian agent, Muskogee, \$3,000.

Special agent in the field, five, at \$2,000 each.

Allotment commissioners, Pawhuska, Okla., three at \$2,500 each.

Special allotting agents in the field, twelve, \$8 per day.

Superintendent of asylum, Canton, S. D., \$2,500.

Superintendent of warehouse, New York, N. Y., \$2,250.

Superintendent of warehouse, Chicago, Ill., \$2,000.

Superintendent of warehouse, St. Louis, Mo., \$2,000.

Superintendent of warehouse, San Francisco, Cal., \$2,000.

General superintendent of logging, in the field, \$3,000.

Supervisor of construction, in the field, \$2,500.

Supervisor of engineering, in the field, \$2,500.

Superintendent of irrigation, in the field, \$2,500.

Superintendent of irrigation, in the field, \$2,500.

Superintendent of irrigation, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2,200.

Superintendent of irrigation, in the field, \$2,000.

Superintendent of irrigation, in the field, \$2,000.

Special officer, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, \$2,500.

Supervisor, in the field, \$2,000.

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Supervisor, in the field, \$2,000.
Supervisor, Navajo, N. Mex., \$2,000.
Supervisor, in the field, \$2,000.
Superintendent, Phoenix, Ariz., \$2,500.
Superintendent, Riverside, Cal., \$2,500.
Superintendent, Chilocco, Okla., \$2,500.
Superintendent, Lawrence, Kans., \$2,500.
Superintendent, Chemawa, Oreg., \$2,000.
Assistant superintendent, Carlisle, Pa., \$2,000.

Pension Office—

Commissioner, \$5,000.
First and second deputy, each, \$3,600.
Chief clerk, \$2,250.
Medical referee, \$3,000.
Pension agents, \$4,000 each—

Patent Office—

Commissioner, \$5,000.
Assistant commissioner, \$3,000.
Chief clerk, \$2,500.
Interference examiners, etc., forty, \$2,500 each.
Chief of division, six, \$2,000 each.

Bureau of Education—

Commissioner, \$3,500.
Chief clerk, \$2,000.
Chief of Alaska division, \$2,500.
General agent of Alaska, \$2,400.
District supt., Alaska, \$2,100.

Geological Survey—

Director, \$6,000.
Chief Clerk, disbursing clerk, \$2,500 each.

Reclamation Service—

Director, \$6,000.
Chief engineer, \$4,800.
Supervising engineer, Phoenix, Ariz., \$4,800.
Supervising engineer, Portland, Ore., \$4,500.
Supervising engineer, Huntley, Mont., \$4,500.
Supervising engineer, Washington, D. C., \$4,200.
Supervising engineer, Provo, Utah, \$4,200.
Supervising engineer, Mitchell, Neb., \$4,200.
Supervising engineer, Boise, Idaho, \$4,000.

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Supervising engineer, Fallon, Nev., \$4,000.
Assistant supervising engineer, Portland, Ore., \$3,900.
Consulting engineer, Madison, Wis., \$4,500.
Consulting engineer, Los Angeles, Cal., \$4,000.
Consulting engineer, Glendive, Mont., \$2,700.
Consulting engineer, Boise, Idaho, p. d. \$18.
Consulting engineer, in the field, p. d. \$13.
Consulting engineer, in the field, p. d. \$12.
Consulting engineer, Madison, Wis., p.d. \$9.
Constructing engineer, Corbett, Wyo., \$3,900.
Constructing engineer, Boise Idaho, \$3,600
Constructing engineer, Roosevelt, Ariz., \$3,600.
Electrical engineer, Williston, N. Dak., \$3,300.
Superintendent, Yuma, Ariz., \$2400.
Superintendent, Thistle, Utah, p. m. \$250.
Superintendent of construction, Zillah, Wash., \$3,000.
Superintendent of construction, Zillah, Wash., \$2,400.
Superintendent of construction, Corbett Tunnel, Wyo. per month, \$185.
Superintendent of construction, Garland, Wyo., p.m. \$175.
Superintendent of construction, Carlsbad, N. Mex., p. m. \$172.
Engineer and superintendent of construction, Laguna Dam, Ariz., \$2,400.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary, \$12,000.
Assistant secretary, \$5,000.
Chief clerk, \$2,500.
Solicitor, \$3,500.
Private secretary, \$2,500
Appointment clerk, \$2,000.
Chief or division, \$2,000.
Executive clerk and stenographer, \$2,000.

Weather Bureau—

Chief, \$5,000.

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Assistant, \$3,000.

Chief clerk, \$2,250.

Chief of division, one at \$2,750; six at \$2,000 each.

District forecasters, Portland, Ore.; Denver, New Orleans, New York City, Louisville, Ky., and Boston, \$2,400 each.

Local forecasters, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburg and Cleveland, \$2,000 each.

Section director, Columbus, O.; Baltimore, \$2,000 each.

Inspector, Detroit, \$2,000.

Forestry Service—

Forester, \$5,000

Assistant, \$3,500; two at \$3,000; two at \$2,700.

Chief clerk, \$2,000.

Bureau of Chemistry—

Chief, \$5,000.

Assistant, \$3,500.

Chief of laboratory, one at \$3,000; two at \$2,750 and five at \$2,250 each.

PARTIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Bureau of Animal Industry—

Chief, \$5,000.

Assistant, \$3,000.

Chief Clerk, \$2,000.

Chief of division, two at \$3,500 each; two at \$2,700 each; two at \$2,500 each.

Superintendent of experiment stations, \$3,000.

Bureau of Plant Industry—

Chief, \$5,000.

Assistant, \$3,500.

Chief clerk, \$2,250.

Superintendent of testing gardens, \$3,000.

Bureau of Soils—

Chief, \$3,500.

Chief clerk, \$2,000.

Division of Publication—

Chief, \$3,000.

Assistant, \$2,250.

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Bureau of Statistics—
Chief, \$3,500.

Office of Experiment Station—
Director, \$3,500.
Assistant, \$3,000.

Office of Public Roads Inquiries—
Director, \$2,750.
Assistant, \$9 per day.

DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Secretary, \$12,000.
Asst. secretary, \$5,000.
Chief clerk, \$3,000.
Disbursing clerk, \$2,750.
Private secretary, \$2,500.
Chief, appointment division, \$2,250.
Chief of division, two, \$2,000 each.

Alaskan Seal Fisheries—
Agent, \$3,650; asst. agent, \$2,920; asst. agent, two at \$2,000 each.

Bureau of Manufactures—
Chief, \$4,000.
Asst. chief, \$2,500.
Chief of division, \$2,100.
Tariff expert, \$2,500.

Special agent, aboard, three, \$10 per day, each.

Bureau of Corporations—
Commissioner, \$5,000; deputy, \$3,500; chief clerk, \$2,000.

Bureau of Labor—
Commissioner, \$5,000.
Chief statistician, \$3,000.

Census Bureau—
Director, \$6,000.
Chief clerk, \$3,000.
Disbursing and appointment clerk, \$2,500.

Coast and Geodetic Survey—
Superintendent, \$6,000.

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Assistant two, \$4,000 each; one at \$3,200; five at \$3,000; five at \$2,500; eight at \$2,200.

Bureau of Statistics—

Chief, \$4,000.

Chief clerk, \$2,250.

Chief of division, \$2,000.

Steamboat Inspection Service—

Supervising inspector general, \$4,000.

Chief clerk, \$2,000.

First District—Supervising inspector, San Francisco, Cal., \$3,000; local inspector of hulls, San Francisco, Cal., \$2250; local inspector of boilers, San Francisco, Cal., \$2,250; local inspector of hulls, Seattle, Wash. \$2250; local inspector of boilers Seattle, Wash., \$2,250; local inspector of hulls Juneau, Alaska, \$2,000; local inspector of boilers, Juneau, Alaska, \$2,000; local inspector of hulls, St. Michael, Alaska, \$2,000; local inspector of boilers, St. Michael, Alaska, \$2,000.

Second District—Supervising inspector, New York, \$3,000; local inspector of hulls, two, \$2,500 each; assistant inspector of hulls thirteen, \$2,000 each; assistant inspector of boilers, thirteen, \$2,000 each.

Third District—Supervising inspector, Norfolk, Va., \$3,000; local inspector of hulls, Norfolk, Va., \$2,000; local inspector of boilers, Norfolk, Va., \$2,000; local inspector of hulls, Baltimore, Md., \$2,250; local inspector of boilers, Baltimore, Md., \$2,250.

Fourth District—Supervising inspector, St. Louis, Mo., \$3,000.

Fifth District—Supervising inspector, St. Louis, Iowa, \$3,000; local inspector of hulls, Duluth, Minn., \$2,000; local inspector of boilers, Duluth, Minn., \$2,000.

Sixth District—Supervising inspector, Louisville, Ky., \$3,000.

Seventh District—Supervising inspector, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$3,000.

Eighth District—Supervising inspector, Detroit, Mich., \$3,000; local inspector of hulls, Chicago, Ill., \$2,000; local inspector of boilers, Chicago,

III., \$2,000; local inspector of hulls, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2,000; local inspector of boilers, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2,000; local inspector of hulls, Grand Haven, Mich., \$2,000; local inspector of boilers, Grand Haven, Mich., \$2,000.

Ninth District—Supervising inspector, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,000; local inspector of hulls, Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,000; local inspector of boilers, Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,000 local inspector of hulls, Buffalo, N. Y., \$2,250; local inspector of boilers, Buffalo, N. Y., \$2,250.

Tenth District—Supervising inspector, New Orleans, La., \$3,000 local inspector of hulls, New Orleans, La., \$2,250; local inspector of boilers, New Orleans, La., \$2,250.

Bureau of Fisheries—

Commissioner, \$5,000; deputy commissioner, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$2,400; assistant in charge \$2,700; assistant in charge, \$2,700; assistant in charge, \$2,500; accountant, \$2,100; architect and engineer, \$2,200; scientific assistant, \$2,500; agent, salmon fisheries, Alaska, \$2,500; assistant agent, salmon fisheries, Alaska, \$2,000.

Bureau of Navigation—

Commissioner \$4,000; deputy commissioner, \$2,400; chief clerk, \$2,000; shipping commissioner, New York, N. Y., \$5,000; shipping commissioner, San Francisco, Cal., \$4,000; shipping commissioner, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,900; shipping commissioner, Port Townsend, Wash., \$2,750; shipping commissioner, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$2,500; shipping commissioner, New Orleans, La., \$2,500; shipping commissioner, Boston, Mass., \$2,500; shipping commissioner, Baltimore, Md., \$2,500; shipping commissioner, Bath, Me., \$2,500; shipping commissioner Portland, Me., \$2,500; shipping commissioner, Pascagoula, Miss., \$2,000; shipping commissioner, Norfolk, Va., \$2,000; shipping commissioner, Belfast, Me., \$2,000; shipping commissioner, Newport, News, Va., \$2,000; shipping commissioner, Providence, R. I., \$2,000; shipping commissioner, Castine, Me., \$2,000; shipping commissioner, New Bedford, Mass., \$2,000;

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shipping commissioner, Gloucester, Mass., \$2,000; shipping commissioner, Pensacola, Fla., \$2,000; hipping commisoiner, Rockland, Me., \$2,000.

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization—

Commissioner-general, \$5,000; assistant commissioner-general, \$3,000; chief of division, \$3,500; chief of division, \$3,500; assistant chief of division, \$2,500; assistant chief of division, \$2,500; special immigrant inspector, \$2,500; special immigrant inspector, \$2,500; statistician and stenographer, \$2,000; immigrant inspector, \$2,000; Chinese inspector, p. d., \$6.

Immigration Service at Large—

Commissioner Baltimore, Md., \$4,000; immigrant inspector, Baltimore, Md., \$2,500;; immigrant inspector, Blaine, Wash., \$2,000; commissioner, Boston, Mass., \$4,000; immigrant inspector, Boston, Mass., \$2,500; immigrant inspector, Boston, \$2,000; Chinese inspector, Boston Mass., \$2,000; Chinese inspector, Buffalo, N. Y., p. d. \$6; chief Immigrant inspector Chicago, Ill., p. d., \$685; Chinese inspector, Chicago, Ill., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspector, Cleveland, Ohio. p. d. \$6; immigrant inspector, Denver, Colo., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspector, Detroit, Mich., \$2,000; Chinese inspector, Detroit, Mich., p. d. \$6; commissioner, Ellis Island, N. Y., \$6,500; assistant commissioner, Ellis Island, N. Y., \$4,500; chief clerk, Ellis Island, N. Y., \$2,400; civil engineer, Ellis Island, N. Y., \$2,000; immigrant inspector, Ellis Island, N. Y., \$2,000; superintendent, Ellis Island, N. Y., p. d. \$8; immigrant inspector, Ellis Island, N. Y., ten, \$2,000 each; immigrant inspector, Ellis Island, N. Y., p. d. \$7; immigrant inspector, Ellis Island, N. Y., p.d. \$6 85; immigrant inspector, Ellis Island, N. Y., six, \$6 each immigrant inspector, El Paso, Tex., p.d. \$6; immigrant inspector, Galveston, Tex., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspector, Gulfpor: M.s., \$2,000; immigrant ins>eptor Halifax, N. S., p. d. \$6; Chinese inspector, Helena, Mont., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspector, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$3,000; immigrant inspector, Honolulu, \$2,000; Chinese inspector, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$2,000;

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Immigrant inspector, Jacksonville, Fla., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspector, Ketchikan, Alaska; p. d. \$6; Chinese inspecter, Los Angeles, Cal., p. d. \$6; Chinese inspecter, Malone, N. Y., \$2,000; immigrant inspecter, Marcus, Wash., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, Mobile, Ala., \$2,000; commisioner, Montreal, Can., \$4,000; assistant commisioner, Montreal, Can., p. d. \$7; immigrant inspecter, Montreal, Can., \$2,000; immigrant inspecter, Montreal, Can., \$2,000; immigrant inspecter, New Bedford, Mass., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, New Orleans, La., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, Newport, Vt., \$2,000 Chinese inspecter, New York, N. Y., \$2,250; Chinese inspecter, Niagara Falls, N. Y., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, Norfolk, Va., p. d. \$6; commisioner, Philadelphia, Pa., \$4,000; immigrant inspecter, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,000; chief immigrant inspecter, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,400; Chinese inspecter, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2,000; Chinese inspecter, Portal, N. Dak., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, Ponce, P. R., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, Port Huron, Mich., p. d. \$6; Chinese inspecter, Portland, Ore., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, Quebec, Can., \$2,000; Chinese inspecter, Richford, Vt., \$2,000; St. John, N. B., p. d. \$6; Chinese inspecter, Salt Lake City, Utah, p. d. \$6; Chinese inspecter, St. Louis, Mo., p. d. \$8; immigrant inspecter, San Antonio, Tex., \$2,000; supervising inspecter, San Antonio, Tex., \$4,000; immigrant inspecter, San Diego, Cal., \$2,000; commisioner, San Francisco, Cal., \$4,000; immigrant inspecter, San Francisco, Cal., \$2,200; Chinese inspecter, San Francisco, Cal., p. d. \$8; Chinese inspecter and interpreter, San Francisco, Cal., p. d. \$6; commisioner, San Juan, P. R., \$2,500; interpreter, San JuJan, P. R., \$2,000; immigrant inspecter, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, Seattle, Wasr., \$2,500; Chinese inspecter, Seattle, Wash., p. d. \$6; Chinese inspecter, Sumas, Wash., \$2,000; immigrant inspecter, Tampa, Fla., \$2,000; Chinese inspecter, Tucson, Ariz., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, Vancouver, B. C., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, Vancouver, B. C., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspecter, Winnepeg,

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Man., \$2,000; immigrant inspector, Yarmouth, N. S., \$2,000; immigrant inspector, Yarmouth, N. S., p. d. \$6; immigrant inspector, at large, p. d. \$8.

Bureau of Standards—

Director, \$5,000.

Secretary, \$2,000.

Government Printing Office—

Public printer, \$5,500.

Deputy, \$3,600.

Private secretary, \$2,250.

Solicitor, \$2,250.

3,000 employes, from superintendent of documents to press feeder and folder, under Civil Service but subject to influence.

TERRITORIES.

The Territories:—

Governor of Alaska, \$5,000; Governor of Arizona, \$2,600; Governor of Hawaii, \$5,000; Secretary, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$3,000; Governor of New Mexico, \$2,600; Governor of Porto Rico, \$8,000; Secretary of Porto Rico, \$4,000; Commissioner of Interior, \$4,000; Commissioner of Education, \$3,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Commissioners, seven, \$10,000 each.

Secretary, \$5,000.

Solicitor, \$3,500.

Attorney, one at \$3,000 and two at \$2,750 each.

Auditor, \$2,750.

Disbursing clerk, \$2,500.

Assistant auditors, \$2,500.

Statistician, \$5,000.

Assistant Statistician, \$2,500.

Special agent, \$3,000.

Confidential clerk, five, \$2,000 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Supt. of Capitol Buildings and Grounds:—

Superintendent, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; chief electrical engineer, \$2,400.

Five judges of municipal court, each, \$4,000 and police court judge, \$3,000; juvenile court magistrate, \$3,500.

Govt. Hospital for the Insane:—

Superintendent, \$4,000; First assistant physician, \$2,500.

Freedmen's Hospital:—

Surgeon in chief, \$2,500.

Howard University:—

President, \$4,000; secretary and treasurer, \$2,100.

Recorder of Deeds:—

Recorder, \$4,000; deputy recorder, \$2,500.

Register of Wills:—

Register, \$4,000; deputy register, \$2,000.

National Parks and Reservations:—

Superintendent, Hot Springs, Ark., \$3,000.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Office of the Vice President—

Secretary, \$4,000.

Messenger, \$1,440.

Telegraph operator, \$1,500.

Telegraph page, \$600.

Office of the Secretary—

Secretary, \$5,396; assistant secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$3,250; financial clerk, \$4,000; principal clerk, \$3,000; enrolling clerk, \$3,000; superintendent, document room, \$3,000; clerk, \$2,500; assistant financial clerk, \$2,400; keeper of stationery, \$2,220; librarian, \$2,220; six clerks, \$2,220; five at \$2,100 each; assistant librarian, \$2,000; first assistant, document room, \$2,000; assistant keeper of stationery, \$1,800; assistant librarian, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,800; as-

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sistant librarian, \$1,600; assistant, document room, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,600; assistant, document room, \$1,440; assistant, document room, \$1,440; clerk, \$1,440; clerk, \$1,440; assistant messenger, \$1,200; skilled laborer, \$1,200; assistant, stationery room, \$1,000; Skilled laborer, \$1,000; five laborers at \$720 each; skilled laborer, 1,000.

Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms—

Sergeant-at-Arms, \$5,000; clerk, \$2,000; assistant doorkeeper, \$2,592; acting assistant doorkeeper, \$2,592; messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper, \$1,800; messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper, \$1,800; messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper, \$1,800; messengers, fifty-two at \$1,440 each; store-keeper, \$1,800; postmaster, \$2,250; assistant post-master and mail carrier, \$2,088; clerk senate post office, \$1,400; mail carriers, seven, \$1,200 each; riding page, four at \$912.50 each; superintendent of folding room, \$2,160; assistant, folding room, \$1,400; clerk, folding room, \$1,200; foreman, fold-ing room, \$1,400; folder, nine, \$1,000 each; fourteen, \$840 each; page, folding room, \$600; upholsterer and locksmith, \$1,440; carpenter, four, \$960 each; laborers, thirty-three, \$720 each; messengers, fire-men and conductors, Senate building from \$1,800 to \$800 each; laborers, seven, \$720 each; hostlers, four, \$40 per month each.

Heating and Ventilating—

Engineer, \$2,160; assistants, four, \$1,440 each; elevator conductor, eight, \$1,200 each; machinist and electrician, \$1,400, same, \$1,200; firemen, three, \$1,095 each; laborers, six, \$720 each.

Clerks to Senators—

On additional accommodations for Library of Congress, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.

On agriculture and forestry, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,440; messenger, \$1,440.

On appropriations, \$5,000; assistant, \$2,220; as-sistant, \$1,440; messenger, \$1,440.

On audit and control, contingent expenses—mess-enger, \$1,440.

On Canadian relations, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.

On census, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.

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- On civil service and retrenchment, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.
- On claims, \$2,220; assistant, \$2,000; assistant, \$1,440; messenger, \$900.
- On coast and insular survey, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On coast defenses, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,440.
- On commerce, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,440; messenger, \$1,440.
- On conference minority of the Senate, \$2,220.
- On corporations organized in District of Columbia, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On Cuban relations, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,440.
- On disposition of useless papers in executive departments, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On the District of Columbia, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- Special employee on the District of Columbia, \$1,800.
- On education and labor, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,440.
- On public health and national quarantine, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,440.
- On Public lands, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,440.
- On railroads, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.
- On revision of the laws of the United States, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On Revolutionary claims, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On rules, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,800.
- On standards, weights and measures, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On territories, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,440; messenger, \$1,440.
- On trespass on Indian lands, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On transportation and sale of meat products, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.
- On transportation routes to the seaboard, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On University of United States, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.
- On ventilation and acoustics, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On woman suffrage, \$2,100; messenger, \$1,440.

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- On engrossed bills, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.
- On enrolled bills, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,440.
- On examination and disposition of documents, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On committee to examine the several branches of the civil service, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- Clerk and stenographer on finance, \$2,500; clerk, \$2,500; special employee on finance, p. d., \$6; messenger, \$1,440.
- On fisheries, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On five civilized tribes of Indians, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.
- Messenger on Revolutionary claims, \$1,440.
- On foreign relations, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On forest reservations and protection of game, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On geological survey, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.
- On immigration, \$1,800; assistant, \$1,440; messenger, \$1,440.
- On Indian affairs, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,440.
- On Indian depredations, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On industrial expositions, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On interoceanic canals, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,440.
- On interstate commerce, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On irrigation, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On judiciary, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On joint committee on library, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.
- On manufactures, \$1,800; assistant, \$1,440.
- On military affairs, \$2,220; assistant, \$2,000; assistant, \$1,440; messenger, \$900.
- On mines and mining, \$2,100; messenger, \$1,440.
- On Mississippi River and its tributaries, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.
- On national banks, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.
- On naval affairs, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,440.
- On organization, conduct and expenditures of the executive departments, \$2,220; messenger, \$1,440.
- On Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, \$2,220; assistant, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,440.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Chaplain, \$1,200.

Office of the Speaker—

Secretary to Speaker, \$4,000; clerk to Speaker's table, \$3,600; clerk to Speaker, \$1,600; messenger to Speaker, \$1,440.

Office of the Clerk—

Clerk of House, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$4,000; journal clerk, \$4,000; reading clerk, \$3,600; reading clerk, \$3,600; tally clerk, \$3,000; printing and bill clerk, \$2,500; disbursing clerk, \$2,500; file clerk, \$2,750; enrolling clerk, \$3,000; additional enrolling clerk, \$1,800; distributing clerk, \$2,250; assistant disbursing clerk, \$2,000; assistant enrolling clerk, \$2,000; resolution and petition clerk, \$2,000; newspaper clerk, \$2,000; index clerk, \$2,000; assistant journal clerk, \$2,000; assistant to chief clerk, \$2,000; docket clerk, \$2,000; librarian, \$1,800; stationery clerk, \$2,000; superintendent, clerk's document room, \$1,800; assistant librarian, \$1,600; assistant librarian, \$1,600; bookkeeper, \$1,600; clerk, \$2,000; clerk, \$1,600; document and bill clerk, \$1,600; assistant index clerk, \$1,500; special employee, clerk's document room, \$1,500; document clerk, \$1,440; assistant, disbursing office, \$1,600; assistant, clerk's office, \$1,600; locksmith, \$1,200; telegraph operator, \$1,400; assistant file clerk, \$1,500; stenographer to clerk, \$1,200; assistant telegraph operator, \$1,400; assistant in charge of bathroom \$1,000; messenger, file room, \$900; assistant, library, \$900; assistant, document room, \$900; assistant, stationery room, \$900; page, \$720; laborer, bathroom, \$720; laborer, bathroom, \$720; laborer, bathroom, \$720; laborer, \$720; laborer, \$720; laborer, \$720; page, enrolling room, \$720; messenger to chief clerk, \$900; janitor, House library, \$720; stenographer to journal clerk, \$900; messenger, disbursing office, \$900; messenger, disbursing office, \$900; janitor, file room, \$720.

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Office of the Postmaster—

Postmaster, \$3,000; assistant postmaster, \$2,000; messenger, twelve, \$1,200; laborer, \$720.

Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms—

Sergeant-at-arms, \$5,000; deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, \$2,500; cashier, \$3,000; paying teller, \$2,500; book-keeper, \$2,500; deputy Sergeant-at-Arms in charge of repairs, \$1,600; pair clerk, \$1,600; assistant bookkeeper, \$1,200; messenger, \$1,200; skilled laborer, \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$720; cab inspector, \$720.

Office of Doorkeeper—

Doorkeeper, \$4,500; assistant doorkeeper, \$2,500; department messenger, \$2,250; special employe, \$1,500; special employe, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,200; janitor, \$1,200; messenger, twenty-five, \$1,100; messenger, Speaker's table, \$1,100; laborer, fourteen, \$720; same, \$600; attendant, ladies' retiring room, \$720.

Document Room—

Superintendent, \$2,500; assistant, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,400; assistants, eight, \$1,200 each; janitor \$840; special employe, \$1,900; laborers, ten, \$720 each.

Folding Room—

Superintendent, \$2,500; clerk, \$2,000; clerk, five, \$1,600 each; foreman, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,200; page, \$500; laborer, \$720; folders, thirty-two, \$800 each; night watchman, \$720; night watchman, \$720; driver, \$600; assistant driver, \$600; special employe, \$1,500! special messenger, \$1,200; special messenger, \$1,200; chief page and pair clerk, \$1,400; assistant department messenger, \$2,000; special messenger, \$1,200; clerk to the minority, \$2,000; assistant clerk to minority, \$1,500; special messenger, \$1,200; assistant foreman, folding room, p. d. \$3 laborer, \$840; laborer, \$840.

Soldiers and Cloak Room—

Messenger, Soldiers' Roll, fourteen, \$1,200 each; chief page, two, \$1,200, each; cloak room man, eight \$50 per month; same, \$60 per month; same, \$70 per month.

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Superintendent of Capitol—

Chief engineer, \$1,700; assistant engineer, three, \$1,200 each; machinist, \$1,200; electrician, \$1,200; conductor of elevator, six, \$1,200 each; laborer, two, \$820 each; firemen, five, \$900 each; laborer, \$1,000; laborer, three, \$720 each; attendant, Library Portion of Capital, two, \$1,500 each; watchman, \$900.

Official Reporters and Stenographers—

Official reporter, six, \$5,000 each; assistant official reporter, \$1,200; official stenographer, four, \$5,000 each; assistant stenographer, \$1,600.

U. S. Botanic Gardens—

Superintendent, \$1,800; assistant, \$1,200; assistant, two, \$900.

U. S. Capitol Police—

Captain, \$1,600; lieutenant, three, \$1,200; private, thirty, \$1,100; thirty, \$960; watchman, nine, \$900.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Librarian, \$6,000.

Chief assistant, \$4,000.

Chief clerk, \$2,500.

Secretary, \$1,800.

Stenographers, superintendents, messengers, etc., ranging from \$3,000 to \$360.

Copyright Department—

Register, \$3,000.

Chief clerk, \$2,000.

Chief of application diversion, \$2,000.

Scores of clerks and messengers, \$1,400 to \$720.

Library Building and Grounds—

Superintendent, \$5,000.

Chief clerk, \$2,000.

Clerk, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,400 and clerk, \$1,000.

Captain of the watch, \$1,400.

Lieutenant of the watch, \$1,000.

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Watchman, painters, messengers, telegraph operators, etc., from \$800 to \$480.

Chief catalogue division, \$3,000; assistant, five \$1,800; assistant, seven, \$1,500; assistant, six, \$1,400; assistant, twelve, \$1,200; assistant, six, \$1,000; assistant, fourteen, \$900; assistant, four, \$800; assistant, thirteen, \$720; assistant, three, \$600; assistant, ten, \$540; assistant, four, \$480.

Messenger, six, \$360.

Chief or order division, \$2,500.

Assistant, three, \$900; assistant, two, \$720; assistant, two, \$600.

Messenger, two, \$360.

Chief of periodical divisions, \$2,000.

Assistant, \$1,500; two, \$900; assistant, five, \$720; messenger, two, \$360.

Chief of division of Bibliography, \$3,000.

Assistant, \$1,200; assistant, two, \$900; stenographer, \$900; assistant, \$720; messenger, \$360.

Chief of maps and charts division, \$3,000.

Assistant, \$1,200; assistant, two, \$900; messenger, \$360.

Chief of music division, \$2,000.

Assistant, \$1,400; assistant, \$1,000; assistant, two, \$720; messenger, \$360.

Custodian of Congressional reference library, \$1,500.

Assistant, \$1,200; assistant, \$900; assistant, \$720; messenger, two, \$360.

Chief or document division, \$3,000.

Assistant, \$1,200; senographer, \$900; assistant, \$720; messenger, \$360.

Chief of prints division, \$2,000.

Assistant, two, \$900; messenger, \$360.

Custodian Smithsonian Deposit,, \$1,500.

Assistant, \$1,200; assistant, \$720; messenger, \$360.

Chief of manuscript division, \$3,000.

Assistant, \$1,500; assistant, \$900; messenger, \$360.

Assistant of binding division, \$1,200; assistant, \$900; messenger, \$360.

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In charge of mail and supply, \$1,500; same, \$900; messenger boy, \$360; attendant, \$720.
Attendant of stamping, etc., \$720.
Cusotdian of Law Library, \$2,500.
Assistant, \$1,500; assistant, two, \$1,400; messenger, \$900.
Attendant, two, \$480.
Check boy, two, \$360.
Charwoman, forty-five, \$240.
Chief engineer, \$1,500.
Electrician, \$1,500; assistant, \$1,000.
Assistant, \$1,200; assistant, three, \$1,000.
Machinist, \$1,000; \$900.
Wireman, three, \$900.
Plumber, \$900.
Elevator conductor, three, \$720.
Fireman, nine, \$720.
Skilled laborer, five, \$720.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(The entire enrollment of positions and offices herewith given are absolutely free from any merit restrictions.)

Commissioners, two civilians and one military, \$5,000 each.

Secretary, \$2,160.

Asst. secretary, two, \$1,200.

District attorney, \$6,000.

Assistants, one at \$2,300; one at \$2,100, and two at \$2,000 each.

Marshal, \$5,000.

One deputy, \$2,750; one at \$2,000.

Five Justices of the Peace, \$2,500 each.

Court of Claims:—

Chief Justice, \$6,500.

Four judges at \$6,000 each.

Sealer of weights, \$2,500; assistants, \$1,200 and \$900; clerk, \$1,000; laborer, \$480.

Market Master—Two at \$1,200 each; one at \$900 and one at \$600; assistant, \$540; laborers, four at from \$720 to \$240; watchman, \$480.

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Inspectors—Two at \$1,200 each; eleven at from \$1,600 to \$750; inspector of asphalt, \$2,400; assistant, \$1,500; clerk, \$750; skilled laborers, two at \$600 each.

Stables—Superintendent, \$1,950; blacksmith, watchman, drivers, \$975 to \$630 each.

Street extensions—Assistant engineer, \$2,200; draftsman, \$1,350.

Coroner, \$1,800; deputy, \$650; morgue master, \$720; assistant, \$480.

Insurance—Superintendent, \$3,000; examiner, \$1,500; statistician, \$1,400; clerk, \$1,000.

Plumbing—Inspector, \$2,000; assistant, six at \$1,000 each; inspector of gas fitting, \$1,000; draftsman, \$1,200; examining board, five at \$300 each.

Assessors Office—Inspector personal tax, \$1,200; clerk, \$1,000; assistant assessor, \$2,000; clerk, \$1,200; license clerk, \$1,200; clerk, \$1,000; draftsman, \$1,200; assistant license inspector, \$1,000; clerk, two, at \$1,200 each; assessment clerk, \$1,700; assessors, \$4,000; clerks, four at \$1,200 to \$900 each; inspector of license, \$1,200; clerks, five, \$1,400 to \$1,200; assistant assessor, \$300; messenger, \$600; inspector of personal tax, \$1,200; six, \$1,500 to \$1,200; assistant assessor, \$3,000; clerks, four, \$1,400 to \$1,200 each; assistant assessor, \$3,000; clerk, \$1,400; messenger, \$600; clerk, \$1,000; assistant assessor, two, \$3,000 and \$2,000; clerks, five, \$1,400 to \$900; assistant assessor, \$3,000; clerk, five, \$2,000 to \$2.50 per diem each; inspector of personal tax, \$1,200.

Corporation counsel, \$4,000; assistant, \$2,000; assistant, three, \$3,000 to \$1,200 each; law clerk, \$1,600; stenographer.

Collector of taxes—Collector, \$4,000; deputy, \$1,800; cashier, \$1,800; bookkeeper, \$1,600; assistant cashier, \$1,400; entry clerk, two at \$1,400 and two at \$1,200; bank messenger, \$1,200; coupon clerk, two at \$900 each; bailiff, \$5 per diem, messenger, \$600.

Auditor, \$3,600; chief clerk, bookkeeper, \$1,800; clerks, one at \$1,600; four at \$1,400; three at \$1,200; four at \$1,000; two at \$800; messenger, \$600.

Engineer Department—Chief clerk, \$1,900; clerk, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,400; clerk, \$1,330; clerk, \$1,200; messenger, two \$540; permit clerk, \$1,400; assistant, \$900; index clerk, \$750; superintendent of parks, \$1,300; assistant, \$1,000; foreman, \$1,050; foremen, four, \$900; clerk, \$750; engineer of highways, \$3,000; inspector, \$7 per diem, engineer of bridges, \$2,100; superintendent of streets, \$2,000; superintendent of roads, \$2,000; assistant engineer, two, \$1,800 each, assistant engineer, \$1,600; assistant engineer, two at \$5 per diem, clerk, \$1,500; inspector, \$1,500; assistant engineer, two at \$1,500; two at \$1,500; clerk, \$125 per month; clerk, \$1,400; inspectors, three, \$4.50 per diem; assistant engineer, \$1,350; draftsman, \$1,350; draftsman, \$1,350; draftsman, two foremen, eight inspectors, \$4 per diem; assistant engineer, transitman, clerk, eight foremen, two inspectors, draftsmen, clerk, inspector of streets, two assistant inspectors, transitman and foreman, \$1,200 each; sub-foremen, three, \$1,050 each; chainman and rodman, \$780 each; chainman, \$650, bridgekeepers, assistant and clerk, \$600 each; messenger, \$540; superintendent of sewers, \$3,000; assistant engineer, \$2,100; assistant engineer, \$1,800; three assistant engineers, \$1,500; inspector, \$1,300; general inspector, \$1,200; inspector of sewers, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,500; three clerks, \$1,200 each; two clerks, \$1,000 each, draftsman, \$1,200 and \$1,005 each; three levelers, \$1,200 each; five rodmen, \$780 each; eleven chainmen, \$650 each; steam engineer, one at \$1,200 and two at \$1,050; three firemen at \$875 each; four foremen at \$1,200, and six at \$900 each; two messengers, \$540 each.

Water Department—Superintendent, \$3,000; assistant engineer, \$1,800; chief steam engineer, \$1,750; clerk, draftsman and foreman, \$1,500 each; assistant engineer and clerk, \$1,350 each; assistant foreman, \$1,275; two clerks, assistant foreman, leveler, machinist, inspector, assistant foreman, \$1,200 each; steam engineer, two at \$1,100 each; steam engineer, blacksmith, and plumber, \$1,050 each; clerk, \$1,000; machinist, two at \$975 each; rodman, timekeeper, storekeeper, janitor and assist-

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ant foreman, \$900 each; three assistant steam engineers, \$875; assistant storekeeper, calker, driver watchman, three offlers and messenger, \$700 to \$540 each; water registrar, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,000; two inspectors, \$900; eight inspectors, \$900; two tappers at \$900; nine inspectors at \$800; messenger, \$600.

Surveyors Office—Surveyors, \$3,000; assistant-ant, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,500; assistant engineer, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,500; computer, \$1,200; inspector, draftsman and clerk, \$975 each; draftsman, \$900; rodman, \$825; three chainmen, \$700; two chainmen, \$650.

Inspector of Buildings—Inspector, \$2,750; assist-ant, \$1,600; computer, two, \$1,500 each; four assist-ant inspectors, superintendent of construction, \$1,200; assistant tnspector, four, \$1,000; clerk, three, \$900; messenger, \$480; three assistant inspectors, \$1,000; five at \$4 per diem; draftsmen, \$1,400; tele- phone operator, two, \$600 each; six at \$540 each; storekeeper, \$875; two laborers, \$540 each and two at \$400 each.

Electrical Department—Electrical engineer, \$2,500; inspector, two, \$1,800; superintendent, \$1,600; inspector, \$1,350; electrician, \$1,200; elec-trical inspector, two, \$1,200, clerk, two, \$1,125; clerk, \$1,050; clerk \$750; draftsman, \$1,000; cable splicer, \$1,200; telegraph operator, three, \$1,000; expert repair man, \$960; inspector, three, \$900; repair man, four, \$720 assistant, etc., three, \$620.

Health Department—Health officer, \$3,500; deputy, chief clerk, \$2,200 each; deputy chief in-spector, \$1,800; chemist, \$1,800; poundmaster, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,400; clerk, five, \$1,200 each; clerk, two, \$1,000 and three at \$900; laborers, four, \$40 per month; messenger, \$600.

Street Cleaning—Superintendent, \$2,500; assist-ant, \$1,600; chief clerk, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,200; clerk, \$1,000; chief inspector, \$1,200; twelve inspectors, \$1,200 each; nine, \$1,100 each; superintendent of stables, \$1,005; weigh clerk, \$950; inspector, \$1,100; four, \$900; dump foremen, blacksmith. \$900 each; foremen of repairs, \$1,000; inspector, \$900; mechan-

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Ics helper, \$600; messenger, \$600; hostler, \$550;
eight dumpmen, \$480 each.
Clerk, one at \$1,500; one at \$1,400; three at
\$1,200.
Veterinary surgeon, janitor, \$1,200 each.
Steam engineer, \$900 each.
Fireman, three, \$480 each.
Elevator operator, two, \$360.
Messenger and two watchmen, \$480.
Laborer, two, \$600 each.
Messenger driver, stenographer, \$600 each.
Property clerk, \$2,000.
Deputy, \$1,600.
Inspector of fuel, \$1,500.
Clerk, six, \$1,200 each.
Inspector of material, \$1,200.
Asst. inspector of fuel, \$1,100.
Property yard keeper, two, \$1,000.
Inspector of property, \$936.
Clerk, six, from \$720 to \$900 each.
Messenger and two clerks, \$600 each.
Driver and clerk, \$480 each.

EXPIRATION OF SERVICE IN DIPLOMAT- IC SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentina, John W. Garrett, E. E. & M. P. (Md.)
ap't'd. Dec. 14, 1911.
Austria-Hungary, Richard C. Kerens, Amb. E. & P.
(Mo.) ap't'd. Dec. 21, 1909.
Belgium, Larz Anderson, E. E. & M. P. (D. C.)
ap't'd. Aug. 12, 1911.
Bolivia, Horace G. Knowles, E. E. & M. P. (Del.)
ap't'd. June 24, 1910.
Brazil, Edwin V. Morgan, Amb. E. & P. (N. Y.)
ap't'd. Jan. 18, 1912.
Bulgaria, John B. Jackson, E. E. & M. P. (N. J.)
ap't'd. Aug. 1p, 1911.
Chile, Henry P. Fletcher, E. E. & M. P. (Pa.) ap't'd.
Dec. 21, 1909.

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China, William James Calhoun, E. E. & M. P.
(III.) ap't'd. Dec. 21, 1909.

Colombia, James T. DuBois, E. E. & M. P. (Pa.)
ap't'd. Aug 21., 1911.

Costa Rica, Lewis Einstein, E. E. & M. P. (N. Y.)
ap't'd. July 6, 1911.

Cuba, Arthur M. Beaupre, E. E. & M. P. (III.)
ap't'd. Aug. 12, 1911.

Denmark, Maurice Francis Egan, E. E. & M. P.
(D. C.) ap't'd. June 10, 1907.

Dominican Republic, William W. Russell, E. E. &
M. P. (D. C.) ap't'd. July 6, 1911.

France, Myron T. Herrick, Amb. E. & P. (Ohio.)
ap't'd. Feb. 15, 1912.

German Empire, John G. A. Leishman, Amb. E. &
P. (Pa.) ap't'd. Aug. 12, 1911.

Great Britain, Whitelaw Reid, Amb. E. & P. (N. Y.)
ap't'd. March 8, 1905 (dead).

Greece, Jacob Gould Schurman, E. E. & M. P.
(N. Y.) ap't'd. Aug. 16, 1912.

Guatemala, R. S. Reynolds Hitt, E. E. & M. P.
(III.) ap't'd. Sept. 17, 1910.

Haiti, Henry W. Furniss, E. E. & M. P. (Ind.)
ap't'd. Nov. 23, 1905.

Honduras, Charles Dunning White, E. E. & M. P.
(N. J.) ap't'd. July 6, 1911.

Italy, Thomas J. O'Brien, Amb. E. & P. (Mich.)
ap't'd. Aug. 12, 1911.

Japan, Charles Page Bryan, Amb. E. & P. (III.)
ap't'd. Aug. 12, 1911.

Liberia, William D. Crum, Minister Resident &
C. G. (S. C.) ap't'd. June 13, 1910.

Luxembourg, Lloyd Bryce, E. E. & M. P. (N. Y.)
ap't'd. Aug. 12, 1911.

Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson, Amb. E. & P. (Wash.)
ap't'd. Dec. 21, 1909.

Montenegro, Jacob Gould Schurman, E. E. & M. P.
(N. Y.) ap't'd. Aug. 16, 1912

Netherlands, Lloyd Bryce, E. E. & M. P. (N. Y.)
ap't'd. Aug. 12, 1911.

Nicaragua, George T. Weitzel, E. E. & M. P.
(Mo.) ap't'd. Dec. 21, 1911.

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Norway, Laurits S. Swenson, E. E. & M. P. (Minn.)
ap't'd. April 27, 1911.

Panama, H. Percival Dodge, E. E. & M. P. (Mass.)
ap't'd. July 6, 1911.

Paraguay, Nicolay A. Grevstad, E. E. & M. P.
(Ill.) ap't'd. June 30, 1911.

Persia, Charles W. Russell, E. E. & M. P. (D. C.)
ap't'd. Dec. 21, 1909.

Peru, H. Clay Howard, E. E. & M. P. (Ky.)
ap't'd. Jan. 18, 1911.

Portugal, Cyrus E. Woods, E. E. & M. P. (Pa.)
ap't'd. Jan. 25, 1912.

Roumania, John B. Jackson, E. E. & M. P. (N. J.)
ap't'd. Aug. 12, 1911.

Russia, Curtis Guild, Amb. E. & P. (Mass.) ap't'd.
April 24, 1911.

Salvador, William Heimke, E. E. & M. P. (Kans.)
ap't'd. Aug. 5, 1909.

Servia, John B. Jackson, E. E. & M. P. (N. J.)
ap't'd. Aug. 12, 1911.

Siam, Fred W. Carpenter, E. E. & M. P. (Cal.)
Sept. 12, 1912.

Spain, Henry Clay Ide, E. E. & M. P. (Vt.) ap't'd.
April 1, 1909.

Sweden, Charles H. Graves E. E. & M. P. (Minn.)
ap't'd. March 8, 1905.

Switzerland, Henry S. Boutell, E. E. & M. P. (Ill.)
ap't'd. April 24, 1911.

Turkey, William Woodville Rockhill, Amb. E. & P.
(D. C.) ap't'd. April 24, 1911.

Egypt, Peter Augustus Jay, Agt. & C. G. (R. I.)
ap't'd. Dec. 21, 1909.

Uruguay, Nicolay A. Grevstad, E. E. & M. P.
(Ill.) ap't'd. June 30, 1911.

Venezuela, Elliott Northcott, E. E. & M. P. (W. Va.)
ap't'd. Dec. 21, 1911.

EXPIRATION OF SERVICE IN CONSULAR SERVICE.

ARGENTINE.

Buenos Aires, Richard M. Bartleman, C. G., (Mass.)
ap't'd. Jan. 11, 1909.

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Rosario, Robert T. Crane, C., (Md.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.

AUSTRO HUNGARY.

Budapest, Hungary, Paul Nash, C. G., (N. Y.) ap't'd. June 1, 1908.

Carlsbad, Austria, Charles L. Hoover, C., (Mo.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Fiume, Hungary, Samuel H. Shank, C., (Ind.) ap't'd. Aug. 20, 1912.

Prague, Austria, Joseph I. Brittain, C., (Ohio) ap't'd. March 30, 1907.

Reichenberg, Austria, William J. Pike, C., (Pa.) ap't'd. June 24, 1910.

Trieste, Austria, Ralph J. Totten, C., (Tenn.) ap't'd. Aug. 23, 1911.

Vienna, Austria, Charles Denby, C. G., (Ind.) ap't'd. May 17, 1909.

BELGIUM.

Antwerp, Henry W. Diederich, C. G., (D. C.) ap't'd. June 22, 1906.

Brussels, Ethelbert Watts, C. G., (Pa.) ap't'd. April, 25, 1907.

Ghent, Henry Abert Johnson, C., (D. C.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.

Liege, Alexander Heingartner, C., (Ohio) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.

BRAZIL.

Bahia, David R. Birch, C., (Pa.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Para, George H. Pickerell, C., (Ohio) ap't'd. May 29, 1906.

Pernambuco, P. Merrill Griffith, C., (Ohio) ap't'd. Jan. 10, 1910.

Rio de Janeiro, Julius G. Lay, C. G., (D. C.) ap't'd. May, 2, 1910.

Santos, Jay White, C., (Mich.) ap't'd. Aug. 27, 1909.

CHILI

Inquique, Percival Gassett, C., (D. C.) ap't'd. April 15, 1912.

Punta Arenas, Charles L. Latham, C., (N. C.) ap't'd. Aufl. 19, 1911.

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Valparaiso, Alfred A. Winslow, C., (Ind.) ap't'd.
June 22, 1906.

CHINA.

Amoy, Lester Maynard, C., (Cal.) ap't'd. Aug. 20,
1912.

Antung, Adolph A. Williamson, C., (D. C.) ap't'd.
Aug. 19, 1911.

Canton, Fleming D. Cheshire, C. G., (N. Y.)
ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Chefoo, Julean H. Arnold, C.C., (Cal.) ap't'd.
March 8, 1912.

Chunging, E. Carleton Baker, C., (Cal.) ap't'd. Aug.
19, 1911.

Foochow, John Folwer, C., (Mass.) ap't'd. March
13, 1912.

Hankow, Roger S. Greene, C. G., (Mass.) ap't'd.
Aug. 19, 1911.

Harbin, Southard P. Warner, C., (Md.) ap't'd.
June 2, 1909.

Mukden, Fred D. Fisher, C. G., (Oreg.) ap't'd.
Aug. 27, 1909.

Nanking, Charles D. Tenney, C., (Mass.) ap't'd.
March 13, 1912.

Newchwang, William P. Kent, C., (Va.) ap't'd.
May 2, 1910.

Shanghai, Amos P. Wilder, C. G., (Wis.) ap't'd.
May 17, 1909.
1909.

Swatow, Charles L. L. Williams, C., (Ohio) ap't'd.
June 24, 1910.

Tientsin, Samuel S. Knabenshue, C. G., (Ohio)
ap't'd. Aug. 27, 1909.

COLOMBIA.

Barranquilla, Isaac A. Manning, C., (Ore.) ap't'd.
Aug. 19, 1911.

Cartagena, Graham H. Kemper, C., (Ky.) ap't'd.
Aug. 19, 1911.

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon, Chester Donaldson, C., (N. Y.)
ap't'd. Nov. 25, 1905.

San Jose, Samuel T. Lee, C., (Mich.) ap't'd. May
31, 1909.

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CUBA.

Cienfuegos, Max J. Baehr, C., (Nebr.) ap't'd. June 6, 1902.

Habana, James Linn Rodgers, C. G., (Ohio) ap't'd. April 15, 1907.

Santiago de Cuba, Ross E. Holaday, C., (Ohio) ap't'd. June 6, 1902.

DENMARK AND DOMINION.

Copenhagen, Edward D. Winslow, C. G., (Ill.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.

St. Thomas, West Indies, Christopher H. Payne, C., (W. Va.) ap't'd. May 1, 1903.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerto Plata, Charles M. Hathaway, jr., CC. (Pa.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.

Santo Domingo, Charles B. Curtis, C. G., (N. Y.) ap't'd. Feb. 1, 1912.

EQUADOR.

Guayaquil, Herman R. Dietrich, C. G., (Md.) ap't'd. April 2, 1903.

FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.

Bordeaux, Alfred K. Moe, C., (N. J.) ap't'd. March 3, 1909.

Calais, James B. Milner, C., (Ind.) ap't'd. March 1, 1898.

Havre, John Ball Osborne, C., (Pa.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Lyon, Carl Bailey Hurst, C., (D. C.) ap't'd. Dec. 14, 1910.

Marseille, Alphonse Gaulin, C. G., (R. I.) ap't'd. May, 31, 1909.

Nantes, Louis Golschmidt, C., (N. H.) ap't'd. Oct. 13, 1904. *

Paris, Frank H. Mason, C. G., (Ohio) ap't'd. March 8, 1905.

Reims, William Bardee, C. C., (N. Y.) ap't'd. June 10, 1908.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Aix la Chapelle, Prussia, Pendleton King, C., (N. C.) ap't'd. Dec. 12, 1905. *

Apia, Samoa, Mason Mitchell, C., (N. Y.) ap't'd. May 1, 1908.

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Barmen, Prussia, George Eugene Eager, C., (III.) ap't'd. March 29, 1906.
Berlin, Prussia, Alexander M. Thackara, C. G., (Pa.) ap't'd. March 13, 1905.
Bremen, William T. Fee, C., (Ohio) ap't'd. June 22, 1906.
Chemnitz, Saxony, Thomas H. Norton, C., (Ohio) ap't'd. July 25, 1906.
Coburg Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Frank Dillingham, C. G. (Cal.) ap't'd. Jan. 4, 1906.
Cologne, Prussia, Hiram J. Dunlap, C., (III.) ap't'd. March 17, 1905.
Dresden, Saxony, T. St. John Gaffney, C. G., (N. Y.) ap't'd. March, 14, 1905.
Frankfort on the Main, Prussia, Heaton W. Harris, C. G., (Ohio) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.
Hamburg, Robert P. Skinner, C. G., (Ohio) ap't'd. June 10, 1908.
Hanover, Prussia, Albert H. Michelson, C., (Mass.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.
Kehl, Baden, Milo A. Jewett, C., (Mass.) ap't'd Dec. 20, 1911.
Leipzig, Saxony, Nicholas R. Snyder, C., (Pa.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.
Mannheim, Baden, William C. Teichmann, C., (Mo.) ap't'd. April 9, 1912.
Munich, Bavaria, Thomas Willing Peters, C. G., (D. C.) ap't'd. March 30, 1907.
Numerberg, Bavaria, George N. Ifft, C., (Idaho) ap't'd. Jan. 21, 1909.
Plauen, Saxony, Robert Brent Mosher, C., (D. C.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.
Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Edward Higgins, C., (Mass.) ap't'd. April 29, 1907.
Tsingtau, China, James C. McNally, C., (Pa.) ap't'd. April 15, 1910.

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.

Auckland, New Zealand, William A. Prickitt, C. G., (N. J.) ap't'd. Nov. 6, 1905.
Barbados, West Indies, Chester W. Martin, C., (Mich.) June 10, 1908.
Belfast, Ireland, Hunter Sharp, C., (N. C.) ap't'd. Dec. 14, 1910.

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Birmingham, England, Albert Halstead, C., (D. C.)
ap't'd. April 3, 1906.

Bombay, India, Edward J. Norton, C., (Tenn.)
ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Bradford, England, Augustus E. Ingram, C., (Cal.)
ap't'd. June 2, 1909.

Burslem (Stoke-on-Trent), England, Robert S. S.
Bergh, C., (N. Dak.) ap't'd. Dec. 20, 1911.

Calcutta, India, William M. Michael, C. G., (Nebr.)
ap't'd. Nov. 16, 1905.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada, E. Scott Hotchkiss, C.,
(Wis.) ap't'd. June 28, 1906.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Richard Guenther,
C. G., (Wis.) ap't'd. May 4, 1910.

Colombo, Ceylon, Charles K. Moser, C., (Va.)
ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.

Dawson, Yukon Territory, George C. Cole, C.,
(W. Va.) ap't'd. June 22, 1906.

Dublin, Ireland, Edward L. Adams, C., (N. Y.)
ap't'd. March 1, 1909.

Dundee, Scotland, E. Haldeman Dennison, C., (Ohio)
ap't'd. Dec. 19, 1910.

Dunfermline, Scotland, Howard D.D. Van Sant, C.,
(N. J.) ap't'd. Jan. 11, 1910.

Durban, Natal, Nathaniel B. Stewart, C., (Ga.)
ap't'd. Dec. 19, 1910.

Edinburgh, Scotland, Rufus Fleming, C., (Ohio)
ap't'd. Oct. 5, 1897.

Fort Erie, Ontario, Horace J. Harvey, C., (N. Y.)
ap't'd. July 1, 1902.

Georgetown, Guiana, Rea Hanna, C., (Cal.) ap't'd.
Dec. 20, 1911.

Glasgow, Scotland, John N. McCunn, C., (Wis.)
ap't'd. Jan. 14, 1908.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, James W. Ragsdale, C. G.,
(Cal.) Aug. 27, 1909.

Hamilton, Ontario, James M. Shepard, C., (Mich.)
ap't'd. July 17, 1897.

Huddersfield, England, Franklin D. Hale, C., (Vt.)
ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, Edwin N. Gunsaulus, C.,
(Ohio) ap't'd. June 10, 1908.

Karachi, India, Stuart K. Lupton, C., (Tenn.)
ap't'd. Aug. 27, 1909.

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Kingston, Jamaica, Leo Allen Bergholz, C., (N. Y.)
ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Liverpool, England, Horace Lee Washington, C.,
(D. C.) ap't'd. May 31, 1909.

London, England, John L. Griffiths, C. G., (Ind.)
ap't'd. May 31, 1909.

Madras, India, Jose de Olivares, C., (Mo.) ap't'd.
Jan. 27, 1911.

Melbourne, Australia, William C. Magelssen, C.,
(Minn.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.

Montreal, Quebec, William Harrison Bradley, C. G.,
(III.) ap't'd. Aug. 15, 1907.

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, Henry D. Baker, C., (III.)
ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia, George B. Killmaster, C., (Mich.) ap't'd. Jan. 9, 1908.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Walter C. Hamm, C.,
(Pa.) ap't'd. Feb. 12, 1912.

Nottingham, England, Samuel M. Taylor, C., (Ohio)
ap't'd. May 2, 1910.

Ottawa, Ontario, John G. Foster, C. G., (Vt.) ap't'd.
June 18, 1903.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, Julius D. Dreher, C., (S. C.)
ap't'd. June 24, 1910.

Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Ernest A.
Wakefield, C., (Me.) ap't'd. Jan. 11, 1910.

Quebec, Quebec, Gebhard Willrich, C., (Wis.) ap't'd.
June 9, 1909.

Rangoon, India, Maxwell K. Moorhead, C., (Pa.)
ap't'd. April 15, 1910.

Rimouski, Quebec, Frederick M. Ryder, C., (Conn.)
ap't'd. June 10, 1908.

St. John, New Brunswick, Henry S. Culver, C.,
(Ohio) ap't'd. June 24, 1910.

Sandakan, North Borneo, O. H. Baker, C., (Ia.)
ap't'd. June 10, 1908.

Sheffield, England, Robert J. Thompson, C., (III.)
ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, Charles N. Daniels, C., (Conn.)
ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Singapore, Straits Settlements, Edwin S. Cunningham,
C. G., (Tenn.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Southampton, England, Albert W. Swalm, C., (Iowa)
ap't'd. March 19, 1909.

OFFICE SEEKERS' BLUE BOOK. 157

Swansea, Wales, C. Ludlow Livingston, C., (Pa.) ap't'd. Jan. 10, 1910.
Sydney, Australia, John P. Bray, C. G., (N. Dak.) ap't'd. June 10, 1908.
Sydney, Nova Scotia, Charles M. Freeman, C., (N. H.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.
Toronto, Ontario, Robert S. Chilton, C., (D. C.) ap't'd. Mar. 10, 1905.
Trinidad, West Indies, P. Emerson Taylor, C., (Nebr.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.
Vancouver, British Columbia, David F. Wilber, C. G., (N. Y.) ap't'd. Aug. 26, 1910.
Victoria, British Columbia, Abraham E. Smith, C., (III.) ap't'd. July 2, 1897.
Winnipeg, Manitoba, John Edward Jones, C. G., (D. C.) ap't'd June 10, 1908.

GREECE.

Athens, William H. Gale, C. G., (Va.) ap't'd. Jan. 11, 1910.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala, George A. Bucklin, jr., C. G., (Okla.) ap't'd. June 24, 1910.

HAITI.

Port au Prince, John B. Terres, C., (N. Y.) ap't'd. May 5, 1904.

ITALY.

Catania, Alexander W. Weddell, C., (Va.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.
Florence, Leo J. Keena, C., (Mich.) ap't'd. Dec. 14, 1910.
Genoa, James A. Smith, C. G., (Vt.) ap't'd. June 10, 1908.
Leghorn, Frank Deedmeyer, C., (Ala.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.
Milan, Charles M. Caughy, C., (Md.) ap't'd. May 31, 1909.
Naples, William W. Handley, C., (N. Y.) ap't'd. Dec. 14, 1910.
Palermo, Hernando de Soto, C., (Cal.) ap't'd. June 24, 1910.
Rome, Chapman Coleman, C., (Ky.) ap't'd. June 10, 1908.

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Venice, James Verner Long, C., (Pa.) ap't'd. Aug. 2, 1910.

JAPAN.

Dalny, Manchuria, Albert W. Pontius, C., (Minn.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.

Kobe, George N. West, C., (D. C.) ap't'd. Aug. 26, 1910.

Nagasaki, Carl F. Deichman, C., (Mo.) ap't'd. May 31, 1909.

Seoul, Chosen, George H. Scidmore, C. G., (Wis.) ap't'd. Aug. 27, 1909.

Tansui, Taiwan, Samuel C. Reat, C., (Ill.) ap't'd. May 31, 1909.

Yokohama, Thomas Sammons, C. G., (Wash.) ap't'd. Aug. 27, 1909.

MEXICO.

Frontera, Tabasco, Alphonse J. Lespinasse, C., (N. Y.) ap't'd. June 10, 1908.

Guadalajara, Jalisco, Samuel E. Magill, C., (Ill.) ap't'd. June 10, 1908.

Monterey, Nuevo Leon, Philip C. Hanna, C. G., (Iowa) ap't'd. Nov. 1, 1899.

Progreso, Yucatan, Wilbur T. Gracey, C., (Cal.) ap't'd. March 13, 1912.

Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz, William W. Canada, C., (Ind.) ap't'd. June 7, 1897.

Tampico, Tanailipai, Clarence A. Miller, C., (Mo.) ap't'd. Jan. 11, 1910.

MOROCCO.

Tangier, Maxwell Blake, C. G., (Mo.) ap't'd. Dec. 14, 1910.

NETHERLANDS AND DOMINIONS.

Amsterdam, Frank W. Mahin, C., (Iowa) ap't'd. May 4, 1910.

Batavia, Java, Bradstreet S. Rairden, C., (Me.) ap't'd. Oct. 10, 1900.

Rotterdam, Soren Listoe, C. G., (Minn.) ap't'd. May 15, 1902.

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields, Arthur J. Clare, C., (D. C.) ap't'd. Jan. 21, 1911.

Corinto, James W. Johnson, C., (N. Y.) ap't'd. Jan. 12, 1909.

Managua — — — C.

OFFICE SEEKERS' BLUE BOOK. 159

NORWAY.

Christiania, Charles A. Holder, C. G., (Colo.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

PANAMA.

Colon, James C. Kellogg, C., (La.) ap't'd. May 27, 1905.

Panama, Alban G. Snyder, C. G., (W Va.) ap't'd. Jan. 11, 1909.

PERSIA.

Tabriz, Gordon Paddock, C., (N. Y.) ap't'd. June 24, 1910.

Teheran, Craig W. Wadsworth, C. G., (N. Y.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

PERU

Callao, William H. Robertson, C. G., (Va.) ap't'd. May 2, 1910.

Iquitos, Stuart J. Fuller, C., (Wis.) ap't'd. April 11, 1912.

PORUGAL AND DOMINIONS.

Lisbon, Will L. Lowrie, C. G., (III.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

Lourenco Marques, East Africa, George A. Chamberlain, C., (N. Mex.) ap't'd. May 31, 1909.

St. Michael's, Azores, Edward A. Creevey, C., (Conn.) ap't'd. June 10, 1908.

ROUMANIA.

Bucharest, Ralph B. Strassburger, C. G., (N. Y.) ap't'd. Aug. 22, 1912.

RUSSIA

Moscow, John H. Snodgrass, C. G., (W. Va.) ap't'd. May 31, 1909.

Odessa, John H. Grout, C., (Mass.) ap't'd. Jan. 9, 1908.

Riga, William F. Doty, C., (N. J.) ap't'd. June 24, 1910.

St. Petersburg, Jacob E. Conner, C., (Iowa) ap't'd. Aug. 27, 1909.

Vladivostok, Siberia, John F. Jewell, C., (III.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.

Warsaw, Thomas E. Heenan, C., (Minn.) ap't'd. Jan. 22, 1909.

160 OFFICE SEEKERS' BLUE BOOK.

SALVADOR.

San Salvador, Thomas Hinckley, C. G., (D. C.)
ap't'd. Feb. 1, 1912.

SERVIA.

Belgrade, Maddin Summers, C., (Tenn.) ap't'd. Dec.
20, 1911.

SIAM.

Bangkok, Sheldon L. Crosby, C. G., (N. Y.) ap't'd.
Aug. 22, 1912.

SPAIN AND DOMINIONS.

Barcelona, Henry H. Morgan, C. G., (La.) ap't'd.
May 11, 1910.

Madrid, Frederick T. F. Dumont, C., (Pa.) ap't'd.
Aug. 22, 1912.

Malaga, Robert Frazer, jr., C., (Pa.) ap't'd. Aug. 22,
1912.

Seville, Charles S. Winans, C., (Mich.) ap't'd. May
31, 1909.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Ernest L. Harris, C. G., (Ill.) ap't'd.
Jan. 20, 1911.

SWITZERLAND.

Basel, George Gifford, C., (Me.) ap't'd. Jan. 11, 1884.

Berne, George Heimrod, C., (Nebr.) ap't'd. May 1,

1908.

Geneva, Francis B. Keene, C., (Wis.) ap't'd. Mar.
23, 1905.

St. Gall, Dominic I. Murphy, C., (D. C.) ap't'd. Feb.
18, 1909.

Zurich, Robert E. Mansfield, C. G., (Ind.) ap't'd.
Feb. 17, 1909.

TURKEY AND DOMINIONS.

Aleppo, Syria, Jesse B. Jackson, C., (Ohio) ap't'd.
June 10, 1908.

Alexandria, Egypt, Arthur Garrels, C., (Mo.) ap't'd.
Aug. 22, 1912.

Beirut, Syria, W. Stanley Hollis, C. G., (Mass.)
Dec. 19, 1910.

URUGUAY.

Montevideo, Frederic W. Goding, C., (Ill.) ap't'd.
Aug. 15, 1907.

VENEZUELA.

La Guaira, Thomas W. Voetter, C., (N. Mex.) ap't'd.
Aug. 19, 1911.

C. G.—Consul General.

V. C. G.—Vice Consul General.

C.—Consul.

V. C.—Vice Consul.

CONSULAR ASSISTANT

London, Richard Westacott, (Mass.) ap't'd. Nov. 21, 1898; \$1,800.

Smyrna, John W. Dye, (Minn.) ap't'd. July 21, 1906; \$1,800.

Paris, Lucien Memminger, (S. C.) ap't'd. Mar. 30, 1907; \$1,600.

Vancouver, Ozro C. Gould, (Minn.) ap't'd. Dec. 30, 1907; \$1,400.

Paris, Bartley F. Yost, (Kans.) ap't'd. June 24, 1908; \$1,400.

Santo Domingo, Frank Bohr, (Kans.) ap't'd. June 24, 1908; \$1,400.

Lisbon, Kenneth S. Patton, (Va.) ap't'd. June 24, 1908; \$1,400.

Washington, Charles Lyon Chandler, (Mass.) ap't'd. Aug. 1, 1908; \$1,400.

Boma, Ross Hazeltine, (Ind.) ap't'd. Mar. 3, 1909; \$1,200.

London, Roger Culver Tredwell, (Ind.) ap't'd. Apr. 14, 1909; \$1,200.

Milan, Charles C. Broy, (Va.) ap't'd. July 19, 1909; \$1,200.

Genoa, James B. Young, (Pa.) ap't'd. July 19, 1909; \$1,200.

Almeria, Ripley Wilson, (Ill.) ap't'd. Jan. 3, 1910; \$1,000.

Berlin, DeWitt C. Poole, jr., (Ill.) ap't'd. Dec. 20, 1910; \$1,000.

Mexico, Ely E. Palmer, (R. I.) ap't'd. Dec. 20, 1910; \$1,000.

Callao, Louis G. Dreyfus, jr., (Cal.) ap't'd. Dec. 20, 1910; \$1,000.

Berlin, Alfred R. Thomson, (Md.) ap't'd. Mar. 10, 1911; \$1,000.

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Yokohama, Hasell H. Dick, (S. C.) ap't'd. Mar. 10, 1911; \$1,000.
Barcelona, Charles H. Albrecht, (Pa.) ap't'd. July 12, 1911; \$1,000.
Washington, Hebrert C. Biar, (Ind.) ap't'd. July 12, 1911; \$1,000.
Naples, John S. Armstrong, jr., (N. C.) ap't'd. July 12, 1911; \$1,000.
London, Tracy Lay, (Ala.) ap't'd. Mar. 12, 1912; \$1,000.
Berlin, Harold B. Quarton, (Iowa) ap't'd. Mar. 12, 1912; \$1,000.
Liverpool, Harry B. Richardson, (Pa.) ap't'd. Mar. 12, 1912; \$1,000.
Tampico, Thomas H. Bevan, (Md.) ap't'd. Apr. 24, 1912; \$1,000.
Zurich, Harry A. McBride, (Mich.) ap't'd. Sept. 3, 1912; \$1,000.
Washington, Ilo C. Funk, (Colo.) ap't'd. Sept. 3, 1912; \$1,000.

Interpreters—

(Promoted from Corps of Student Interpreters.)
Peking, Willys R. Peck, ap't'd. Nov. 9, 1908; \$2,000.
Canton, Hamilton Butler, ap't'd. Dec. 30, 1910; \$1,500.
Chefoo, George C. Hanson, ap't'd. May 13, 1912; \$1,500.
Hankow, J. Paul Jameson, ap't'd. Dec. 2, 1911; \$1,500.
Mukden, Myrl S. Myers, ap't'd. July 25, 1911; \$1,650.
Shanghai, Frank W. Hadley, ap't'd. Apr. 9, 1909; \$2,500.
Shanghai, Esson M. Gale, ap't'd. Mar. 1, 1911; \$1,650.
Shanghai, Nelson T. Johnson, ap't'd. Dec. 2, 1911; \$1,650.
Shanghai, Mahlon Fay Perkins, ap't'd. May 13, 1912; \$1,500.
Tientsin, Raymond P. Tenney, ap't'd. Oct. 20, 1911; \$1,500.
Tokyo, Charles Jonathan Arnell, ap't'd. Sept. 7, 1909; \$3,600.

OFFICE SEEKERS' BLUE BOOK. 163

Tokyo, John K. Caldwell, ap't'd. Dec. 4, 1909; \$2,000.

Seoul, Edwin L. Neville, ap't'd. Jan. 17, 1912; \$1,650.

Yokohama, Joseph W. Ballantine, ap't'd. June 11, 1912; \$1,650.

Teheran, Ralph H. Bader, ap't'd. Feb. 8, 1912; \$1,000.

Constantinople, Arthur H. Leavitt, ap't'd. Aug. 5, 1912; \$2,000.

Constantinople, Lewis Heck, ap't'd. Aug. 26, 1912; \$1,500.

Cairo, John L. Binda, ap't'd. Aug. 5, 1912; \$1,500.

Jerusalem, Samuel Edelman, ap't'd. Aug. 26, 1912; \$1,500.

Constantinople, Gabriel Bie Ravndal, C. G., (S. Dak.) ap't'd. Dec. 19, 1910.

Harput, William W. Masterson, C., (Ky.) ap't'd. June 10, 1908.

Jerusalem, Syria, William Coffin, C., (Ky.) ap't'd. June 24, 1910.

Smyrna, George Horton, C. G., (III.) ap't'd. Aug. 19, 1911.

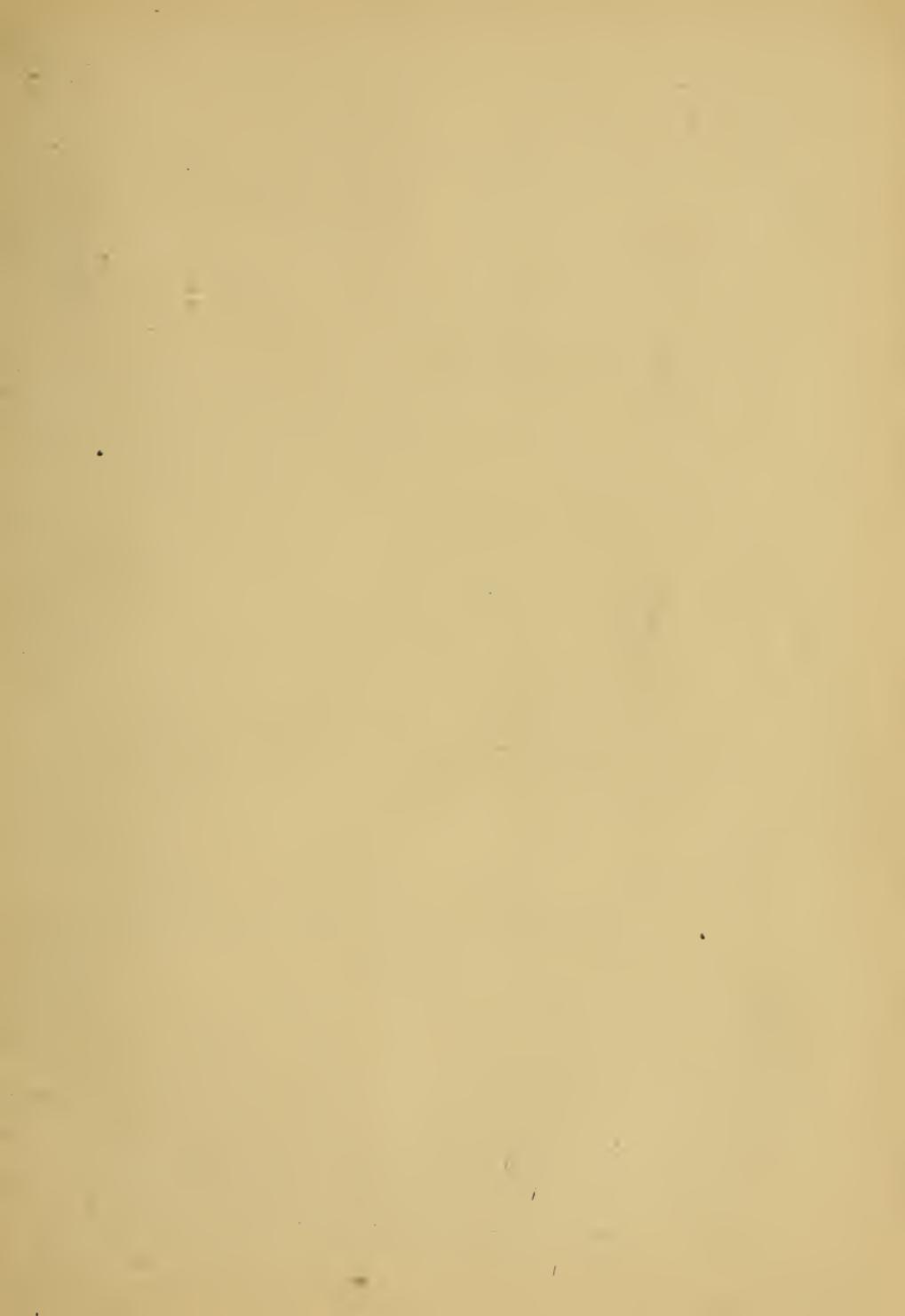
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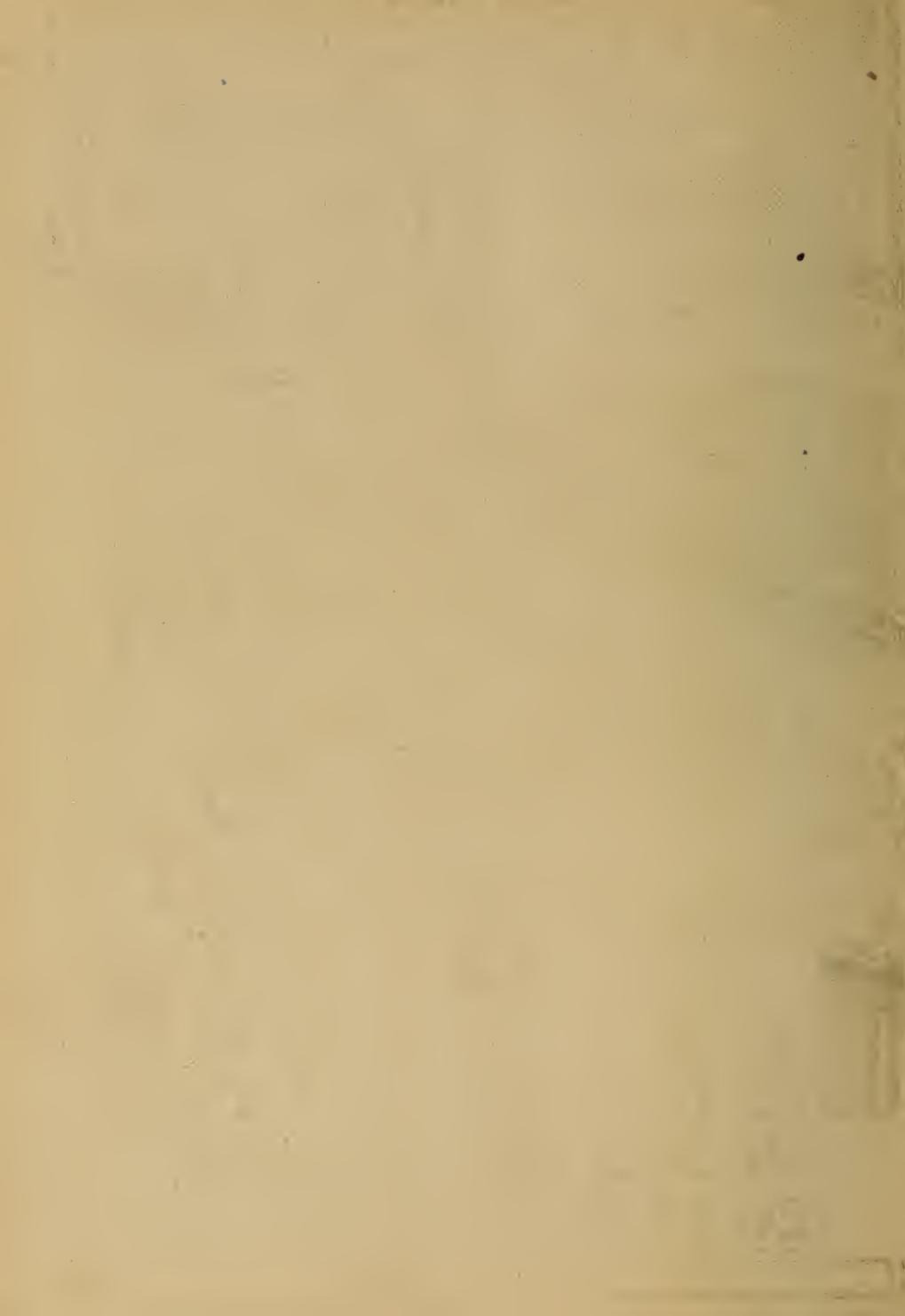
164 OFFICE SEEKERS' BLUE BOOK.

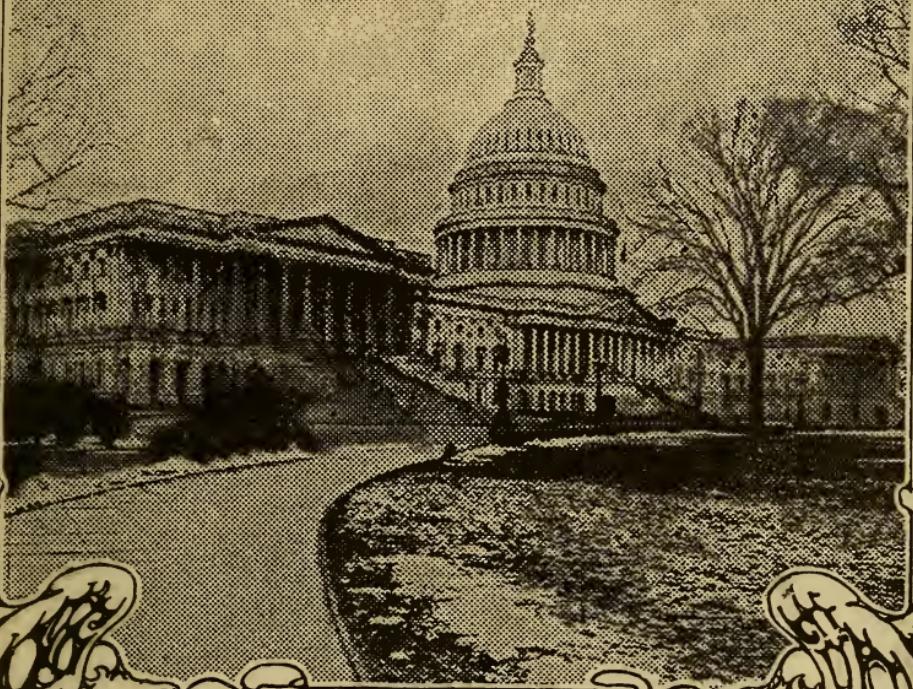
POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1912.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Pro.	Soc. L.	Total.
Ala. . .	82,438	9,732	22,680	3,029	.....	.....	117,879
Ariz. . .	10,324	3,021	6,949	3,163	265	.....	23,722
Ark. . .	68,838	24,467	21,673	8,153	898	.....	124,029
Cai. . .	283,436	3,914	283,610	79,201	23,336	.....	673,497
Colo. . .	114,230	58,380	72,306	16,418	5,063	475	266,872
Conn. . .	84,614	68,099	34,143	10,078	2,068	1,260	200,262
Dela. . .	22,631	15,998	8,886	556	625	.....	48,66
Fla. . .	36,417	4,279	4,535	4,806	1,854	.....	51,891
Ga. . .	93,076	5,191	21,980	1,028	149	.....	121,424
Idaho . .	33,921	32,810	25,530	11,942	.....	.....	104,203
Ill. . .	405,048	253,593	386,478	81,278	15,710	4,066	1,146,173
Ind. . .	281,890	151,267	162,007	36,931	19,249	3,103	654,447
Iowa . .	185,376	119,811	161,783	15,914	8,437	.....	491,321
Kan. . .	143,670	74,844	120,123	26,807	.....	.....	365,444
Ky. . .	219,584	115,512	102,766	11,647	3,233	956	453,698
La. . .	61,035	3,834	9,323	5,249	.....	.....	79,441
Me. . .	51,113	26,545	48,493	2,541	945	.....	129,637
Md. . .	112,674	54,956	57,786	3,996	2,244	322	231,978
Mass. .	173,408	155,948	142,228	12,616	2,754	1,102	488,056
Mich. . .	150,751	152,244	214,584	23,211	5,934	1,252	547,976
Minn. . .	106,426	64,334	125,856	27,505	7,886	2,212	334,219
Miss. . .	57,227	1,597	3,646	2,062	.....	.....	64,532
Mo. . .	330,746	207,821	124,371	28,466	5,380	1,778	698,652
Mon. . .	27,941	18,512	22,456	10,885	.....	.....	79,794
Neb. . .	109,109	54,348	72,776	10,219	3,419	.....	249,871
Nev. . .	7,980	3,210	5,525	3,263	.....	.....	19,978
N. H. . .	34,724	32,927	17,794	1,981	535	.....	87,961
N. J. . .	178,289	88,835	145,410	15,901	2,871	1,321	432,627
N. M. . .	20,437	17,733	8,347	2,859	.....	.....	49,876
N. Y. . .	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,381	19,427	4,251	1,587,983
N. C. . .	144,507	29,139	69,130	1,025	.....	.....	243,801
N. D. . .	29,555	23,090	25,726	6,966	1,243	.....	86,580
Ohio . .	423,152	277,066	229,327	89,930	11,459	2,623	1,103,557
*Okla. . .	119,156	45,393	45,393	42,262	2,185	.....	254,389
Ore. . .	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	4,360	.....	137,040
Penn. . .	395,619	273,305	447,426	80,915	19,533	704	1,217,502
R. I. . .	30,412	27,703	16,878	2,049	616	236	77,894
S. C. . .	43,355	536	1,23	164	.....	.....	50,348
S. D. . .	48,942	.....	58,811	4,662	3,910	.....	116,325
Tenn. . .	130,349	59,434	53,725	3,484	825	.....	247,817
Tex. . .	221,435	28,913	26,740	25,742	1,738	442	305,010
Utah . .	36,579	42,100	24,174	9,023	.....	509	112,315
Ver. . .	15,354	23,332	22,132	928	1,095	.....	62,941
Va. . .	90,332	23,288	21,777	820	709	50	136,976
Wash. . .	86,846	70,445	113,698	40,134	9,810	1,872	322,799
W. Va. . .	113,046	56,667	78,977	15,336	4,534	.....	268,560
Wis. . .	164,228	130,695	62,460	33,490	8,586	527	399,986
Wyo. . .	15,310	14,560	9,232	2,760	434	.....	42,296
Tot	6,303,063	3,439,529	4,168,564	898,119	203,319	29,061	15,041,655
Plur.	2,134,499						

*The vote in Oklahoma for the joint Republican and Progressive electoral ticket, 90,786, is divided between the Republican and Progressive parties.



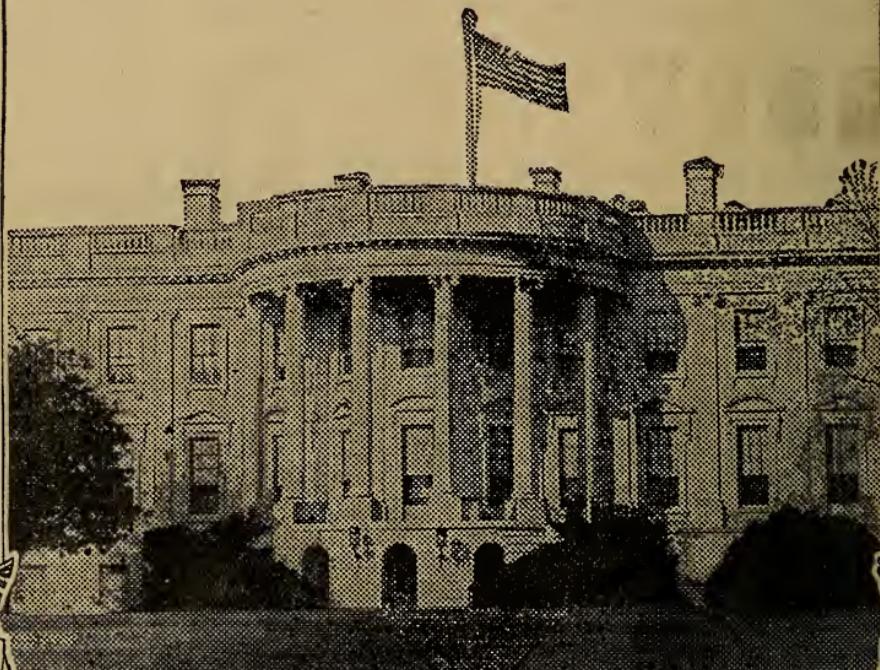




CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1913 JANUARY 1913
SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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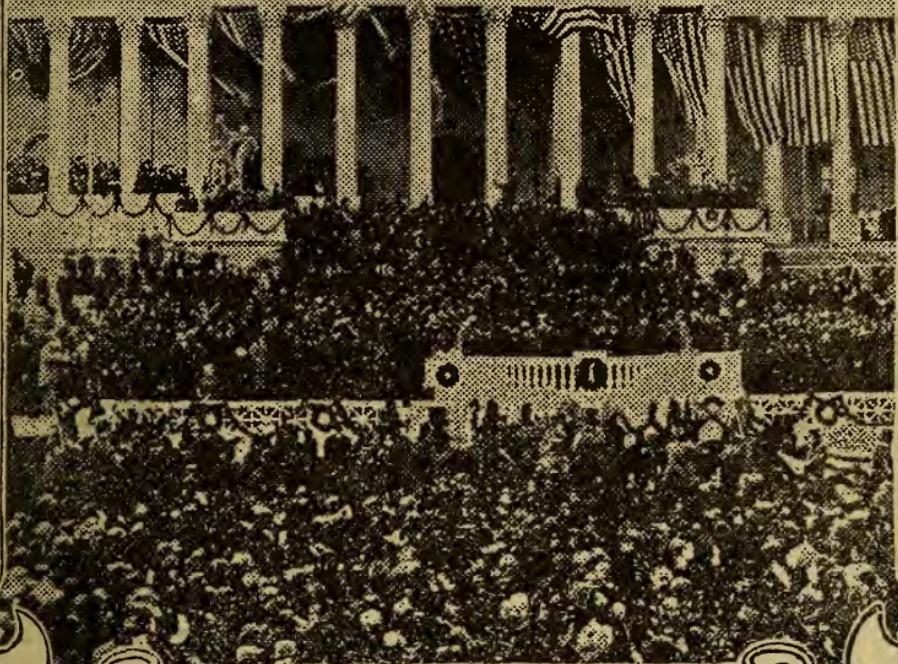


WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1913 FEBRUARY 1913

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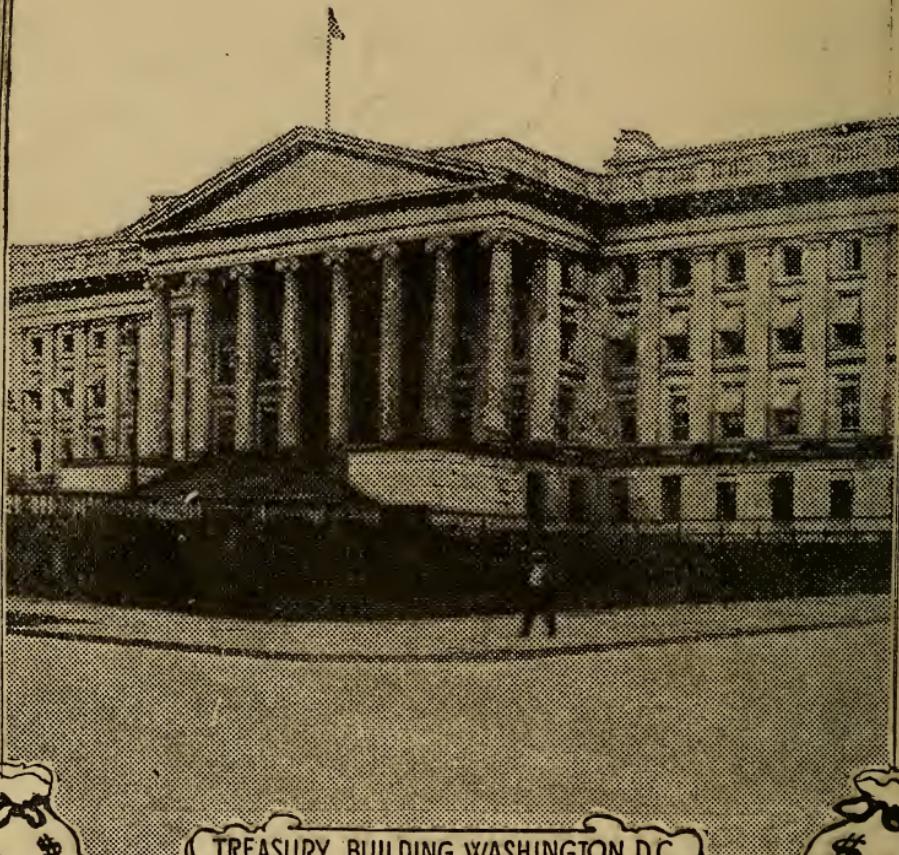


SCENE OF THE INAUGURATION WASHINGTON D.C.

1913 MARCH 1913

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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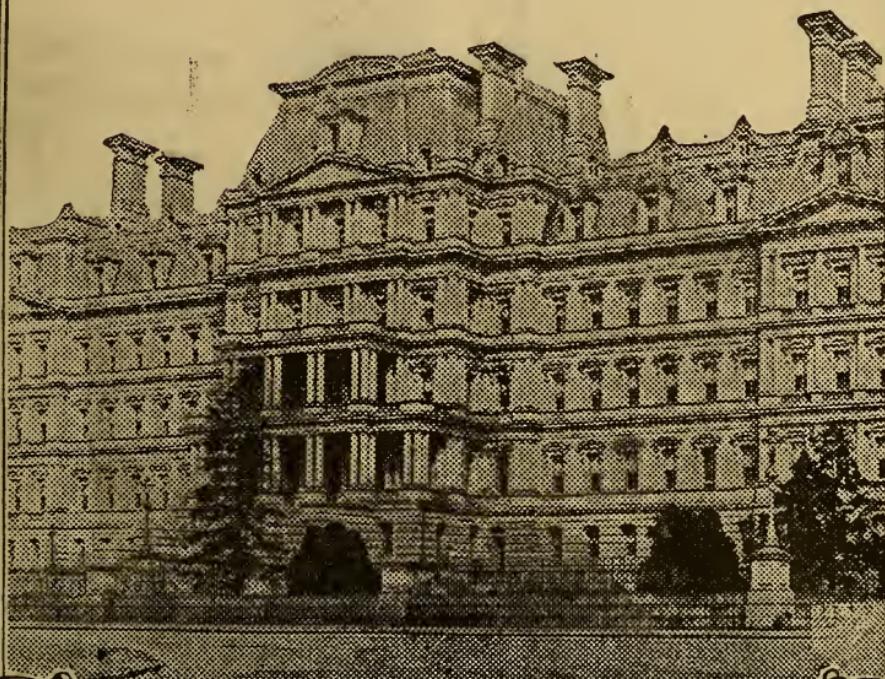


TREASURY BUILDING. WASHINGTON, D.C.

1913 APRIL 1913

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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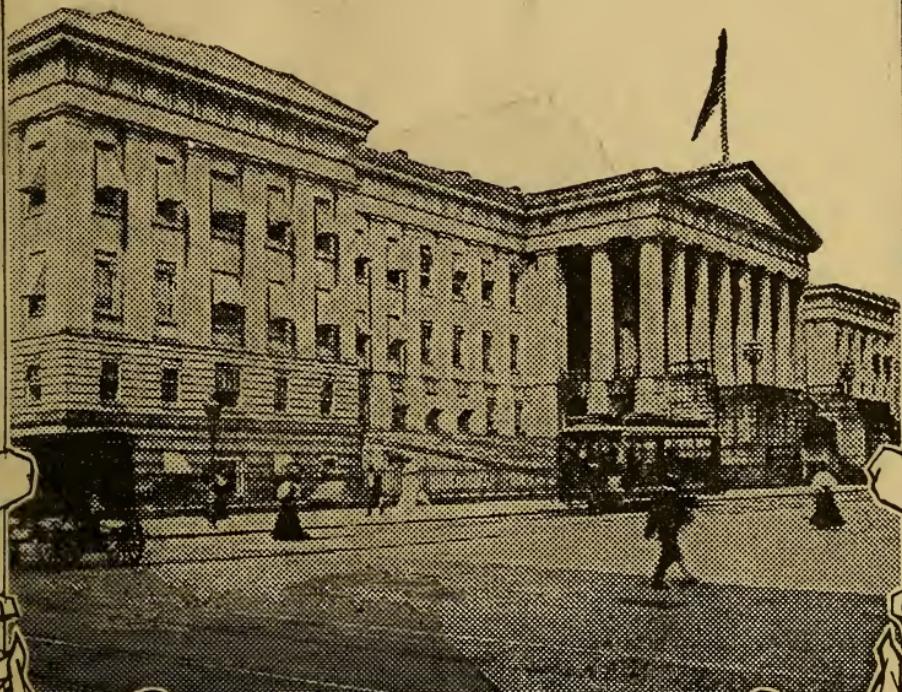
ARMY AND NAVY BUILDING WASHINGTON, D.C.

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POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D.C.

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INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DC

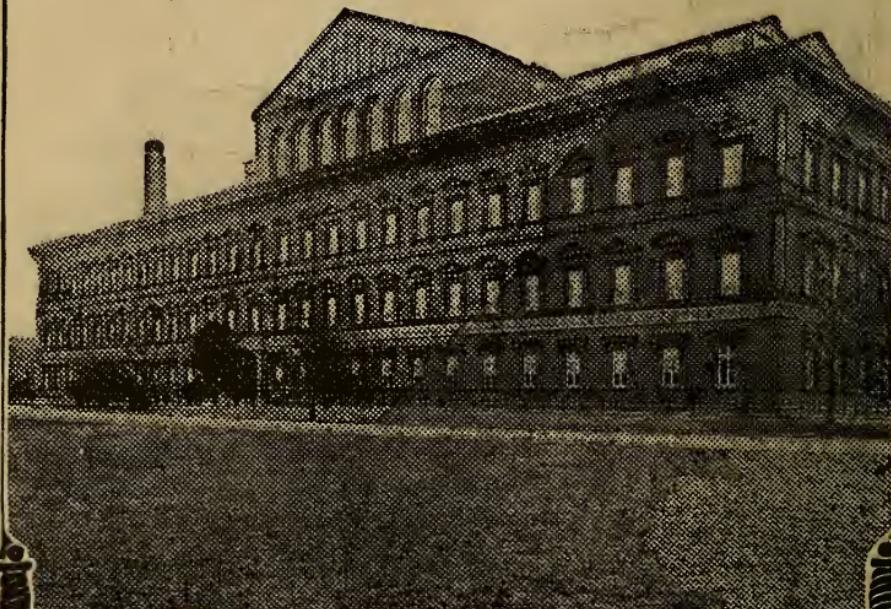
1913

JULY

1913

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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PENSION OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C.
INAUGURAL BALL IS HELD HERE

1913 AUGUST 1913
SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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NEW SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION WASH., D.C.

1913 SEPTEMBER 1913

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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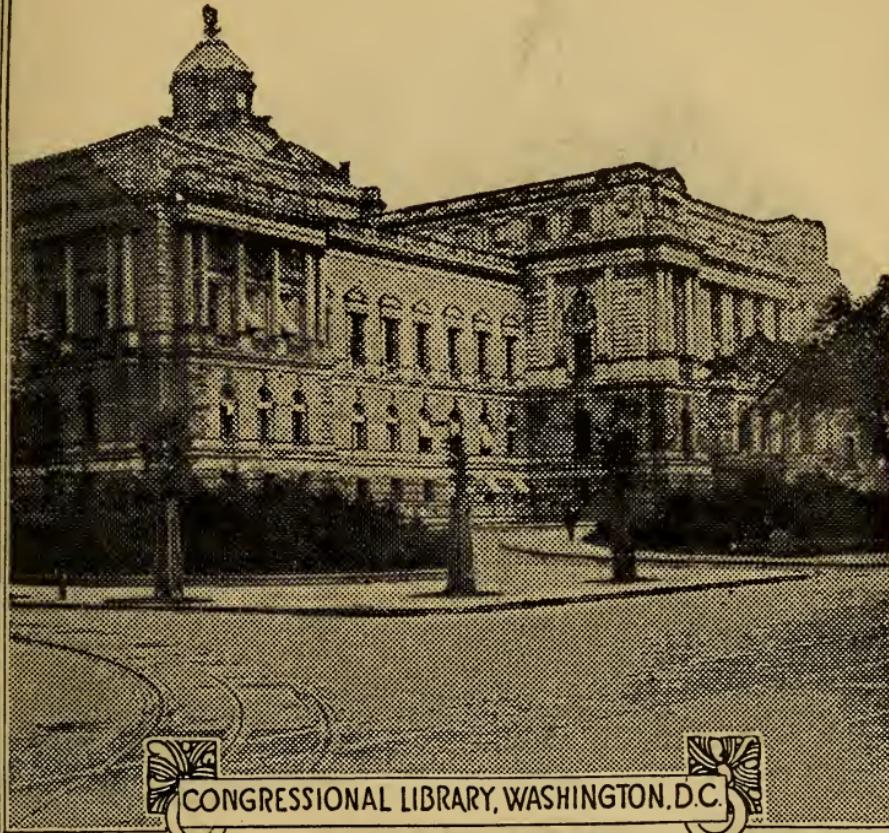
BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS WASHINGTON, D.C.

1913 OCTOBER 1913

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CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1913 NOVEMBER 1913
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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1913 DECEMBER 1913

SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT.

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FEB 18 1913

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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